



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 101st CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Friday, June 23, 1989

The House met at 10 a.m.
The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

We are grateful, O God, for all the celebrations we experience that mark the special moments of time and events in our lives and in the lives of our communities. Give us the insight to see how the celebrations of life and the thankfulness for all the blessings we receive, can be a part of every day and all our thoughts. May the spirit of gratitude, O God, become our focus and lead us to health and respect and love so we become the people You would have us be. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the Chair's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently, a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 226, nays 71, not voting 135, as follows:

[Roll No. 106]

YEAS—226

Ackerman	Archer	Bilbray
Akaka	Atkins	Bliley
Alexander	Bateman	Bonior
Anderson	Bennett	Brennan
Andrews	Bereuter	Brooks
Annunzio	Berman	Browder
Applegate	Bevill	Brown (CA)

Bruce	Johnson (SD)	Pickle
Bustamante	Johnston	Poshard
Callahan	Jones (GA)	Rahall
Campbell (CA)	Jones (NC)	Ravenel
Campbell (CO)	Jontz	Ray
Cardin	Kanjorski	Regula
Carper	Kasich	Ritter
Carr	Kastenmeier	Robinson
Clarke	Kennelly	Rohrabacher
Clement	Kildee	Rowland (CT)
Clinger	Klecza	Roybal
Coleman (TX)	Kostmayer	Sabo
Combest	LaFalce	Saiki
Conte	Lancaster	Sangmeister
Conyers	Laughlin	Sawyer
Costello	Leath (TX)	Saxton
Crockett	Lehman (CA)	Schaefer
Darden	Lehman (FL)	Scheuer
Davis	Leland	Schiff
de la Garza	Levin (MI)	Schneider
DeFazio	Levine (CA)	Schulze
Dellums	Lewis (GA)	Shaw
Dicks	Livingston	Shumway
Dorgan (ND)	Lloyd	Shuster
Dreier	Long	Skaggs
Duncan	Lowey (NY)	Skeen
Durbin	Manton	Skelton
Dwyer	Markey	Slattery
Engel	Martin (NY)	Slaughter (NY)
English	Mavroules	Smith (IA)
Erdreich	McCrery	Smith (NE)
Espy	McCurdy	Smith (NJ)
Evans	McDade	Smith (VT)
Fawell	McDermott	Snowe
Fazio	McEwen	Solarz
Feighan	McHugh	Solomon
Fish	McMillen (MD)	Spence
Flake	McNulty	Spratt
Foglietta	Meyers	Staggers
Ford (MI)	Mfume	Stallings
Gallo	Michel	Stenholm
Gejdenson	Miller (WA)	Stokes
Gephardt	Mineta	Studds
Gibbons	Moakley	Synar
Gillmor	Mollohan	Tallon
Gilman	Montgomery	Tanner
Gingrich	Morrison (WA)	Thomas (GA)
Glickman	Mrazek	Towns
Gonzalez	Murtha	Trafficant
Gordon	Nagle	Udall
Gradison	Natcher	Unsoeld
Grant	Neal (MA)	Vander Jagt
Gray	Neal (NC)	Vento
Gunderson	Nowak	Visclosky
Hall (TX)	Oakar	Volkmer
Hamilton	Oberstar	Walgren
Hammerschmidt	Obey	Walsh
Harris	Olin	Watkins
Hayes (IL)	Owens (NY)	Waxman
Hayes (LA)	Owens (UT)	Weiss
Hefner	Packard	Weldon
Hertel	Pallone	Whitten
Hoagland	Panetta	Williams
Hochbrueckner	Parker	Wise
Holloway	Patterson	Wyden
Houghton	Payne (NJ)	Wyllie
Hubbard	Penny	Yates
Hughes	Perkins	
Hutto	Petri	

AuCoin	Hastert	NAYS—71
Baker	Hefley	Schuette
Ballenger	Hiler	Sensenbrenner
Bilirakis	Hopkins	Shays
Buechner	Hyde	Sikorski
Bunning	Inhofe	Slaughter (VA)
Burton	Ireland	Smith (MS)
Chandler	Jacobs	Smith (TX)
Coble	James	Smith, Robert
Coleman (MO)	Kolbe	(NH)
Coughlin	Kyl	Smith, Robert
Cox	Lagomarsino	(OR)
Dannemeyer	Lewis (FL)	Stearns
DeLay	Lightfoot	Stump
DeWine	Lukens, Donald	Sundquist
Dickinson	Machtley	Tauke
Douglas	McGrath	Upton
Edwards (OK)	McMillan (NC)	Vucanovich
Emerson	Oxley	Walker
Gallely	Pashayan	Weber
Gekas	Paxon	Wheat
Goodling	Rhodes	Whittaker
Goss	Roberts	Young (AK)
Grandy	Rogers	Young (FL)
Hancock	Roukema	

NOT VOTING—135

Anthony	Ford (TN)	Moody
Armey	Frank	Moorhead
Aspin	Frenzel	Morella
Barnard	Frost	Morrison (CT)
Bartlett	Garcia	Murphy
Barton	Gaydos	Myers
Bates	Green	Nelson
Beilenson	Guarini	Nielson
Bentley	Hall (OH)	Ortiz
Boehrlert	Hansen	Parris
Boggs	Hatcher	Payne (VA)
Borski	Hawkins	Pease
Bosco	Henry	Pelosi
Boucher	Herger	Pickett
Boxer	Horton	Porter
Broomfield	Hoyer	Price
Brown (CO)	Huckaby	Pursell
Bryant	Hunter	Quillen
Byron	Jenkins	Rangel
Chapman	Johnson (CT)	Richardson
Clay	Kaptur	Ridge
Collins	Kennedy	Rinaldo
Cooper	Kolter	Roe
Courter	Lantos	Rose
Coyne	Leach (IA)	Rostenkowski
Craig	Lent	Roth
Crane	Lewis (CA)	Rowland (GA)
Derrick	Lipinski	Russo
Dingell	Lowery (CA)	Sarpalius
Dixon	Luken, Thomas	Savage
Donnelly	Madigan	Schroeder
Dornan (CA)	Marlenee	Schumer
Downey	Martin (IL)	Sharp
Dymally	Martinez	Sisisky
Dyson	Matsui	Smith (FL)
Early	Mazzoli	Smith, Denny
Eckart	McCandless	(OR)
Edwards (CA)	McCloskey	Stangeland
Fascell	McCollum	Stark
Fields	Miller (CA)	Swift
Flippo	Miller (OH)	Tauzin
Florio	Mollinari	Thomas (CA)

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Thomas (WY) Valentine Wright
Torres Wilson Yatron
Torricelli Wolf
Traxler Wolpe

□ 1025

Mr. ROHRBACHER changed his vote from "present" to "yea."

So the Journal was approved.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. The Chair will ask the gentleman from California [Mr. PACKARD] to lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. PACKARD led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The Chair announces to the House his intention of recognizing Members for 1-minute speeches at the conclusion of all other business, prior to special orders.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Hallen, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H.J. Res. 111. Joint resolution designating 23, 1989, as "United States Coast Guard Auxiliary Day";

H.J. Res. 132. Joint resolution to designate the second Sunday in October of 1989 as "National Children's Day";

H.J. Res. 276. Joint resolution designating September 14, 1989, as "National D.A.R.E. Day"; and

H.J. Res. 298. Joint resolution designating July 14, 1989, as "National Day To Commemorate the Bastille Day Bicentennial."

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 2402. An act making supplemental appropriations for the Department of Veterans' Affairs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1989, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate recedes from its amendment to the bill (H.R. 2402) entitled "An act making supplemental appropriations for the Department of Veterans' Affairs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1989, and for other purposes," and the bill do pass with an amendment.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 1722) "An act to amend the

Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978 to eliminate wellhead price and nonprice controls on the first sale of natural gas, and to make technical and conforming amendments to such act."

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill and concurrent resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1250. An act to waive the application of chapter 11 of title 18, United States Code, to the extension of a certain loan to the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council, and

S. Con. Res. 50. Concurrent resolution providing for a conditional recess or adjournment of the Senate and a conditional adjournment of the House over the July 4th Holiday.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS, FISCAL YEAR 1989

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 2402) making supplemental appropriations for the Department of Veterans' Affairs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1989, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the amendment of the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Senate amendment:

Page 3, strike out "No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein." and insert:

TITLE I—DIRE EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTALS AND TRANSFERS

CHAPTER I

EMERGENCY DRUG FUNDING

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

To strengthen Federal domestic drug law enforcement at the local level for additional Assistant United States Attorneys, Deputy United States Marshals and other Agents, including necessary equipment and supplies; initiate plans to acquire available military facilities for use as prisons or Civilian Conservation Corps type use for drug offenders; speed up planning for not less than three prisons in areas where most needed; and to expedite the purchase of automatic data processing equipment to improve the exchange of information, \$71,000,000, notwithstanding any designations contained in Titles I through IX of Public Law 100-690: *Provided*, That not later than thirty days after each month the Attorney General shall report to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives on the monthly obligation of these funds.

THE JUDICIARY

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors and commissioners" to strengthen drug law enforcement at the local level, \$4,000,000.

CHAPTER II

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Justice assistance" for the Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program, \$4,000,000 to remain available until expended.

THE JUDICIARY

JUDICIAL RETIREMENT FUNDS

PAYMENT TO JUDICIAL OFFICERS' RETIREMENT FUND

For payment to the Judicial Officers' Retirement Fund, as authorized by Public Law 100-659, \$2,300,000.

CHAPTER III

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal year 1989, for increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant to law as follows:

"General regulatory functions", \$1,100,000, to be derived by transfer from "Operation and maintenance, general".

"General expenses", \$2,600,000, to be derived by transfer from "Construction, general".

GENERAL REGULATORY FUNCTIONS

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for "General regulatory functions", \$2,225,000, to remain available until expended, to be derived by transfer from "Construction, general".

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

ENERGY PROGRAMS

URANIUM SUPPLY AND ENRICHMENT ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for uranium supply and enrichment activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (Public Law 95-91), \$55,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That revenues received by the Department for the enrichment of uranium and estimated to total \$1,429,000,000 in fiscal year 1989, shall be retained and used for the specific purpose of offsetting costs incurred by the Department in providing uranium enrichment service activities as authorized by section 201 of Public Law 95-238, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3302(b) of section 484 of title 31, United States Code: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced as uranium enrichment revenues are received during fiscal year 1989 so as to result in a final fiscal year 1989 appropriation estimated at not more than \$0.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. Sunset Harbor, California: Section 1119(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "The total cost referred to in the preceding sentence may be increased by the Secretary by any amount contributed by non-Federal interests which is in excess of amounts contributed by non-Federal interests under the preceding sentence."

"SEC. 302. Saylorville Lake, Iowa: From Construction, General funds heretofore or hereafter appropriated, the Secretary of the Army is directed to construct Highway 415, Segment "C" at the Saylorville Lake, Iowa, Project in accordance with terms of the Re-

locations Contract executed on June 21, 1984, between the Rock Island District Engineer and the State of Iowa.

"Sec. 303. Sims Park, Ohio: The Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, shall undertake a beach erosion control project at Sims Park, Euclid, Ohio, using funds appropriated under the heading "CONSTRUCTION GENERAL" in title I of the Energy and Water Development Appropriation, 1988 (Public Law 100-202; 101 Stat. 107).

"Sec. 304. The undesignated paragraph under the heading "Bonneville Lock and Dam, Oregon and Washington—Columbia River and Tributaries Washington" in section 301(a) of Public Law 99-662 (100 Stat. 4110) is amended by striking out "\$191,000,000" in two places and inserting in lieu thereof "\$328,000,000".

"Sec. 305. From existing funds appropriated pursuant to Public Law 100-371, an Act making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1989, and for other purposes, the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, is directed to use \$500,000 to undertake preliminary engineering and design for a project at West Fork of Mill Creek Lake, Ohio, pursuant to section 1135 of Public Law 99-662, as amended.

CHAPTER IV

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

Of the funds appropriated in the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1989, up to \$200,000 of the unearmarked funds appropriated under the heading "Economic Support Fund" may be made available for the support of the process of democratic transition in Poland, which may include, among other things, civil education programs, including independent media and publishing activities: *Provided*, That funds made available under this paragraph may be used without regard to any provision of law which would otherwise prohibit the use of foreign assistance funds with respect to Poland: *Provided further*, That there shall be available an additional amount for the "Economic Support Fund", \$3,000,000, which shall be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law for the promotion of democracy in Nicaragua: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading for the promotion of democracy in Nicaragua, \$1,500,000 shall be made available as a contribution to the Organization of American States to carry out election monitoring activities in Nicaragua: *Provided further*, That the amount provided for promotion of democracy in Nicaragua under this heading shall be derived from funds appropriated under such heading in the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1987, or from funds earmarked under such heading in Public Law 100-202 for reconstruction and rehabilitation of the National University of El Salvador and other institutions of higher education in El Salvador: *Provided further*, That such funds shall be in addition to funds made available for the promotion of democracy in Nicaragua by Public Law 100-461.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Migration and refugee assistance", \$100,000,000, to

support emergency refugee admissions and assistance: *Provided*, That this amount may be derived through new budget authority, or the President may transfer to such account for purposes of this paragraph any unobligated and unearmarked funds made available under Public Law 100-461, notwithstanding section 514 as amended by section 589 of Public Law 100-461: *Provided further*, That if the President transfers funds for this paragraph not more than 3.3 per centum of the unobligated and unearmarked funds available under any account in Public Law 100-461 may be transferred: *Provided further*, That any transfer of funds pursuant to this paragraph shall be subject to the regular reprogramming procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That not less than \$85,000,000 of such amount shall be made available for Soviet and other Eastern European Refugee admissions and for admissions restored to other regions: *Provided further*, That funds provided under this paragraph are available until expended.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. The Congress finds that failing to recognize natural resource depletion causes current systems of economic statistics to provide a distorted representation of many nation's economic condition.

(a) The Secretary of State shall instruct the United States representative to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and to the United Nations and its appropriate affiliated organizations to seek revisions in the manner in which these organizations report the income and economic activities of nations. Such a system of accounting shall recognize the depletion or degradation of natural resources as a component of economic activities.

(b) The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director to each Multilateral Development Bank and to the International Monetary Fund to seek the adoption of revisions in accounting systems as described in subsection (a).

(c) The Administrator of the Agency for International Development shall incorporate the changes described in subsection (A) into AID's evaluations and projections of the economic performance of recipient countries.

HAITI

Section 563(b) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1989, as contained in Public Law 100-461 is amended by adding two new subsections as follows:

"(11) assistance consisting of sales and donations of agricultural commodities under Public Law 480, in an amount not to exceed \$12,000,000.

"(12) animal and plant health programs, where the assistance is primarily for the benefit of the United States."

CHAPTER V

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

For an additional amount for emergency rehabilitation, forest firefighting, fire severity suppression, and other emergency costs on National Forest System lands and Department of Interior lands, \$341,669,000 of which (1) \$30,180,000 is for "Bureau of Land Management, Management of lands and resources"; (2) \$2,895,000 is for "United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Resource management"; (3) \$25,000,000 is for "National Park Service, Operation of the National Park System"; (4) \$33,594,000 is for "Bureau of Indian Affairs, Operation of

Indian Programs"; and (5) \$250,000,000 is for "Forest Service, National Forest System": *Provided*, That such funds are to be available for repayment of advances to other appropriation accounts from which funds were transferred in fiscal year 1987 and fiscal year 1988 for such purposes.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OIL SPILL EMERGENCY FUND

For an additional amount for the Department of the Interior for contingency planning, response and natural resource damage assessment activities related to the discharge of oil from the tanker *Exxon Valdez* into Prince William Sound, Alaska, \$7,300,000, to be available until September 30, 1990: *Provided*, That for purposes of obligation and expenditure, these funds shall be transferred, upon approval of the Secretary, to existing appropriations of the Department of the Interior: *Provided further*, That any reimbursements from the Pollution Fund of the Coast Guard or other sources for activities for which funds were transferred from this account are to be credited back to this account: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, in fiscal year 1989 and thereafter, sums provided by any party, including sums provided in advance as (1) reimbursement for contingency planning, response or damage assessment activities conducted or to be conducted by any agency funded in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act as a result of any discharge of oil into the environment or (2) damages for injuries resulting from such a discharge to resources for which an agency funded in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act is a trustee, may be credited to the relevant appropriation for that agency then current and shall be available until expended: *Provided further*, That section 102 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1989, is amended as follows: after the term "volcanoes" insert "for contingency planning subsequent to actual oil spills, response and natural resource damage assessment activities related to actual oil spills".

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

ALTERNATIVE FUELS PRODUCTION

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Monies received from government operations and sale of the Great Plains Gasification Plant, including accrued interest, which currently are deposited in the liquidation trust at the First Trust of North Dakota shall be deposited in this account, and \$12,000,000 determined by the Secretary of Energy to be excess to the needs of ongoing alternative fuels programs shall be transferred to the General Fund of the Treasury prior to October 1, 1989.

CLEAN COAL TECHNOLOGY

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds originally appropriated under this head in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1989, shall be available for a third solicitation of clean coal technology demonstration projects, which projects are to be selected by the Department not later than January 1, 1990.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. No funds appropriated or made available heretofore or hereafter under this or any other Act may be used by the executive branch to contract with organizations outside the Department of Energy to per-

form studies of the potential transfer out of Federal ownership, management or control by sale, lease, or other disposition, in whole or in part, the facilities and functions of Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 1 (Elks Hills), located in Kern County, California, established by Executive order of the President, dated September 2, 1912, and Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 3 (Teapot Dome), located in Wyoming, established by Executive order of the President, dated April 30, 1915: *Provided*, That the negotiation of changes to the unit plan contract with Chevron which governs operation of Elk Hills, where the purpose of the changes is to prepare for the divestiture of the Reserve, is prohibited.

Sec. 502. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to provide the Secretary of Agriculture, to remain available until expended, total timber receipts in fiscal year 1988 in excess of \$791,000,000 as required in Public Law 100-446 without reductions for payments made in accordance with the provision of the Act of May 23, 1908, as amended (16 U.S.C. 500) or the Act of July 10, 1930 (16 U.S.C. 577g): *Provided further*, That additional receipts made available by this section shall be distributed by the Secretary of Agriculture in the same manner as provided in Public Law 100-446.

Sec. 503. The Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, fiscal year 1989 (Public Law 100-446), is amended under the heading "Miscellaneous Payments to Indians" by inserting "100-383," after "98-500,".

Sec. 504. Of the funds appropriated in Public Law 100-446 under the heading "Forest Service, National Forest System", \$400,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation account "Forest Service, Forest Research".

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances", \$90,648,000, of which \$56,000,000 shall be for activities as provided by part 1, subchapter B, chapter 2, title II of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, and \$34,648,000 shall be for activities, including necessary related administrative expenses, as authorized by sections 236, 237, and 238 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATIONS

Funds made available under the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1989 (Public Law 100-436), that are authorized under section 6 of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 49e) may be used to carry out the targeted jobs tax credit program under section 51 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, \$3,200,000, which shall be available for a grant to the State of California under section 23(g) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses", \$1,445,000, to be derived by a transfer of such sum from the amounts available for Departmental Management administrative expenses in the fiscal year 1989 Black Lung Disability Trust Fund appropriation.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES PROGRAM OPERATIONS

For activities authorized under section 799A(e) of the Public Health Service Act, \$800,000.

HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

Funds appropriated by the Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 1989, to implement section 4005(e) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987, Public Law 100-203, may not be used to provide forward or multiyear funding.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The last proviso under this heading in Public Law 100-436, related to automatic data processing and telecommunications expenditures, is deleted.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Payments to States for Foster Care and Adoption Assistance", \$423,345,000 for title IV-E of the Social Security Act, which shall be available for prior years' claims.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

IMPACT AID

Section 5(e)(1)(D) of the Act of September 30, 1950, as amended (20 U.S.C. ch. 13), shall not apply to any local educational agency that was an agency described in section 5(c)(2)(A)(ii) of the Act in fiscal year 1987 but is an agency described in section 5(c)(2)(A)(iii) of the Act in fiscal year 1989 as a result of families being moved off-base in order to renovate base housing: *Provided*, That any school district which received a payment under section 5(b)(2) of the Act for fiscal year 1986 but which the Department of Education has determined to be ineligible for section 2 assistance due to a review of the original assessed value of the real property involved at the time of acquisition of the Federal property shall be deemed eligible for payments under section 2, for fiscal year 1989 only.

REHABILITATION SERVICES AND HANDICAPPED RESEARCH

Appropriations under the heading "Rehabilitation Services and Handicapped Research" shall be considered as funds mandated by law for purposes of applying section 517 of the Department of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1989.

GUARANTEED STUDENT LOANS

For payment of obligations under this heading incurred during fiscal year 1989, \$892,428,000.

HIGHER EDUCATION

For an additional amount for "Higher Education" which shall be available for such project as the Secretary may deem appropriate which is authorized under existing law, \$1,600,000.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

(RESCISSION)

Of funds provided under this head for necessary expenses of the National Student Loan Data System, \$5,533,000 are rescinded.

OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

For an additional amount for the Office for Civil Rights, as authorized by section 203 of the Department of Education Organization Act, \$790,000.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

For an additional amount for the Office of the Inspector General, as authorized by section 212 of the Department of Education Organization Act, \$440,000.

RELATED AGENCIES

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

LIMITATION ON REVIEW ACTIVITY

For an additional amount for "Limitation on Review Activity", \$150,000.

PRESCRIPTION DRUG PAYMENT REVIEW COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Prescription Drug Payment Review Commission, as authorized by section 1847 of title XVIII of the Social Security Act, \$250,000, to be derived by transfer of \$125,000 from the Physician Payment Review Commission and \$125,000 from the Prospective Payment Assessment Commission, to remain available until expended.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES

For carrying out activities under Public Law 100-382, \$1,750,000.

CHAPTER VII

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

PAYMENTS TO WINDOWS AND HEIRS OF DECEASED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

For payment to Carolyn F. Nichols, widow of Bill Nichols, late a Representative from the State of Alabama, \$89,500.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Effective June 15, 1989, the Library of Congress shall provide financial management services and support to the United States Capitol Preservation Commission as may be required and mutually agreed to by the Librarian of Congress and the Cochairmen of the United States Capitol Preservation Commission.

CHAPTER VIII

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Not to exceed an additional \$2,500,000 (from fees collected) shall be obligated during the current fiscal year for administrative expenses.

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for necessary administrative expenses of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service in-

curred in carrying out fiscal year 1989 workload in connection with 1988 disaster assistance activities only, not to exceed \$40,000,000, to be derived by transfer from the Commodity Credit Corporation: *Provided*, That of this amount, \$275,000 shall be transferred to the Cooperative State Research Service to be paid to the Kansas Agricultural Research Experiment Station at Kansas State University for the purposes of disseminating information to farmers on methods of alleviating drought problems and exploring improved water conservation techniques.

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

In Public Law 100-460, "An Act making appropriations for Rural Development, Agriculture, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1989, and for other purposes", in the account titled "Conservation Reserve Program", delete the sum "\$1,864,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,789,000,000", and delete the sum "\$385,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$370,000,000".

ADVANCED DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, effective only for the 1988 crops of wheat, feed grains, upland cotton and rice, if the Secretary determines that any portion of the advanced deficiency payment made to producers for the crop under section 107C of the Agricultural Act of 1949 must be refunded, such refunds shall not be required prior to December 31, 1989, for that portion of the crop for which a disaster payment is made under section 201(a) of the Disaster Assistance Act of 1988: *Provided*, That for the purposes of section 202 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Reaffirmation Act of 1987 (Public Law 100-119), this provision is a necessary (but secondary) result of a significant policy change.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT INSURANCE FUND OPERATING LOANS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER AND RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for insured operating loans, \$32,500,000, to be derived by transfer from emergency disaster loans, to remain available until September 30, 1990: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall allocate immediately insured farm operating loans to States from the national reserve, from pooling of unobligated funds previously allocated to States, and from this appropriation, in a manner that will provide each State with an opportunity to fund at least the same level of obligations as in fiscal year 1988: *Provided further*, That in Public Law 100-460, "An Act making appropriations for Rural Development, Agriculture, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1989, and for other purposes", in the account titled "Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund", delete the sum of "\$600,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$562,500,000".

In Public Law 100-460, "An Act making appropriations for Rural Development, Agriculture, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1989, and for other purposes", in the account titled "Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund", delete the sum of "\$14,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$7,000,000", delete the first sum of "\$3,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,500,000", and delete the sum of "\$2,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,000,000".

RURAL HOUSING INSURANCE FUND

In Public Law 100-460, "An Act making appropriations for Rural Development, Agriculture, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1989, and for other purposes", in the account titled "Rural Housing Insurance Fund" the first proviso of the second paragraph is hereby amended to read as follows: *"Provided*, That of this amount not less than \$109,918,000 is available for newly constructed units financed by section 515 of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, and not more than \$5,082,000 is for newly constructed units financed under sections 514 and 516 of the Housing Act of 1949:"

RURAL DEVELOPMENT INSURANCE FUND

For an additional amount for insured water and sewer facility loans, \$2,500,000, to remain available until expended.

RURAL WATER AND WASTE DISPOSAL GRANTS

For an additional amount for water and waste disposal grants, \$7,500,000, to remain available until expended.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

REIMBURSEMENT TO THE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE FOR CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM ASSISTANCE

The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service shall reimburse the Soil Conservation Service for services provided to carry out the Conservation Reserve Program pursuant to the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3831-3845), at a rate of \$3.00 per acre bid in the program: *Provided*, That reimbursement for this service is made retroactive to October 1, 1988.

WATERSHED AND FLOOD PREVENTION OPERATIONS

In Public Law 100-460, "An Act making appropriations for Rural Development, Agriculture, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1989, and for other purposes", in the account titled "Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations", delete the sum "\$7,949,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$4,000,000".

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

In Public Law 100-460, "An Act making appropriations for Rural Development, Agriculture, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1989, and for other purposes", in the account titled "Resource Conservation and Development", delete the sum "\$1,207,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$600,000".

FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

For an additional amount for necessary expenses to carry out the Food Stamp Act, \$224,624,000.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for orphan product grants and contracts, \$500,000.

CHAPTER IX

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

PAYMENT TO AIR CARRIERS

For an additional amount for "Payments to air carriers" \$6,600,000: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, after September 30, 1989, no subsidy shall be paid for any service to or from any essential air service point in the contiguous United States for which the per passenger subsidy exceeds \$300.

STATE AND LOCAL ANTI-APARTHEID POLICIES

Notwithstanding any other provision of this or any other law, none of the funds pro-

vided by this or any previous or subsequent Act to the Department of Transportation shall be withheld from State or local grantees for any reason related to the adoption by any such grantee of a policy prohibiting the procurement of products manufactured or fabricated in the Republic of South Africa.

COAST GUARD

OPERATING EXPENSES

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in fiscal year 1989 and thereafter, sums provided by any party, including sums provided in advance, as reimbursements for operating expenses incurred by the United States Coast Guard in response to the oil spill from the "Exxon Valdez" grounding, shall be credited to the "Operating expenses" appropriation for the United States Coast Guard, and shall remain available until expended.

From funds made available under this head in Public Law 100-457, up to \$5,600,000 shall be made available until expended for development, acquisition, installation, operation, and support, including personnel, or equipment to provide vessel traffic management information in the New York Harbor area: *Provided*, That the United States Coast Guard shall initiate action within sixty days of the date of enactment of this Act to establish such a system: *Provided further*, That within sixty days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall initiate a rulemaking to determine which class be required to participate in an active vessel or classes of vessels operating in the New York Harbor area traffic management system, and the specific operating procedures and requirements of such a mandatory system.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds available under this head in both Public Law 100-457 and this Act shall be available for expenses incurred in fiscal year 1989 by the Coast Guard in responding to any oil spill.

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

INSTALLATION AND USE OF EXPLOSIVE DETECTION EQUIPMENT

Not later than thirty days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Federal Aviation Administrator shall initiate action, including such rulemaking or other actions as necessary, to require the use of explosive detection equipment that meets minimum performance standards requiring application of technology equivalent to or better than thermal neutron analysis technology at such airports (whether located within or outside the United States) as the Administrator determines that the installation and use of such equipment is necessary to ensure the safety of air commerce. The Administrator shall complete these actions within sixty days of enactment of this Act: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Federal Aviation Administration shall renegotiate the Logan County Airport grant agreements "5-54-0013-01-77" and "5-54-0013-02-78" to include funds sufficient to cover the additional project costs associated with project delay and inflation, so that the project can be completed as originally intended.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

The paragraph designated "Discretionary Bridge Program" under the heading "General Provisions" of chapter XI of title I of Public Law 100-71 (101 Stat. 436) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "Phase II of such project shall include,

for purposes of funding under the discretionary bridge program, construction of the bridge from the end of phase one on City Island to the touchdown point of the bridge near Fourteenth Street. Application and determination of eligibility for additional funding on the project beyond present commitments shall occur without regard to the current schedule of bidding and construction, prior determinations of agreements by the United States Department of Transportation concerning the boundaries of phase II of the project."

CHAPTER X

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for "International affairs", not to exceed \$1,623,000, to be derived by transfer from "Salaries and expenses".

CHAPTER XI

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS

VETERANS HEALTH SERVICE AND RESEARCH

ADMINISTRATION

MEDICAL CARE

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for the purchase of prosthetic appliances for "Medical care", \$5,000,000, to be derived by transfer from "Construction, major projects".

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the proviso following "\$340,125,000" under the head "Veterans Health Service and Research Administration, Medical Care" contained in the earlier part of this Act, shall have no force or effect.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

HOUSING PROGRAMS

ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR ASSISTED HOUSING

Of the amounts heretofore provided for the section 8 moderate rehabilitation program, any amounts in excess of \$47,000,000 that are recaptured during fiscal year 1989 shall not be subject to the requirements of the sixth proviso under this head in the Department of Housing and Urban Development-Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1989 (Public Law 100-404, 102 Stat. 1014).

PAYMENTS FOR OPERATION OF LOW-INCOME HOUSING PROJECTS

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for "Payments for operation of low-income housing projects", \$88,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 1990: *Provided*, That such amount shall be derived by transfer from "Annual contributions for assisted housing", and the amount specified for the section 8 moderate rehabilitation program in the first proviso under that head in the Department of Housing and Urban Development-Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1989 (Public Law 100-404, 102 Stat. 1014) shall be reduced by such amount: *Provided further*, That from the foregoing amount, \$8,200,000 shall be made available, notwithstanding section 9(d) of the United States Housing Act of 1937, for grants for use in eliminating drug-related crime in public housing projects, consistent with the criteria set forth in section 5125(b), and reflected in other requirements of the Public Housing Drug Elimination Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-690, 102 Stat. 4301).

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$3,490,000, to be derived by transfer from "Urban development action grants".

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

Section 17(f) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437o(f)) is amended—

- (1) by inserting after "State of New York" the following: "or City of New York"; and
- (2) in clause (1), by inserting "or municipal" after "State".

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

COURT OF VETERANS APPEALS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the initial startup costs and operation of the Court of Veterans Appeals as authorized by sections 4051-4091 of title 38, United States Code, \$3,100,000, to remain available until September 30, 1990: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding section 4081 of title 38, United States Code of Veterans Appeals may (A) without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, appoint not to exceed 35 employees (and employees to replace any employees so appointed whose employment by the Court is terminated) shall be eligible for noncompetitive conversion to a position in the competitive service if (i) application therefor is made to the Office of Personnel Management by December 31, 1990, and (ii) the Director of the Office of Personnel Management determines that such noncompetitive conversion is in the interest of the Government, and (B) procure the services of experts and consultants under section 3109 of such title, (2) in the making of appointments pursuant to clause (1), preference among equally-qualified persons shall be given to persons who are preference eligibles (as defined in section 2108(3) of such title), and (3) the authorities provided in clause (1) may be exercised by the Chief Judge of the Court whenever there are not at least two Associate Judges on the Court.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$6,000,000.

ABATEMENT, CONTROL, AND COMPLIANCE

For an additional amount for "Abatement, control, and compliance", \$9,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 1990.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

(RESCISSION)

Of available funds under this head, \$15,000,000 are rescinded.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", up to \$5,000,000, which shall be derived by transfer from "Abatement, control, and compliance".

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

EMERGENCY FOOD AND SHELTER PROGRAM

For an additional amount for the "Emergency food and shelter program", \$12,000,000 to be derived by transfer from "Urban development action grants".

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

RESEARCH AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

(TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for "Research and program management", up to \$35,000,000, to be derived by transfer from "Research and development" and "Space flight, control and data communications".

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

RESEARCH AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Research and related activities", \$37,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 1991.

For an additional amount for "Research and related activities", \$37,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 1991: *Provided*, That this amount shall not be available for obligation until October 1, 1989: *Provided further*, That this additional amount made available on October 1, 1989 is in addition to the amount made available upon enactment.

CHAPTER XII

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

INAUGURAL EXPENSES PAYMENT

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for "Inaugural expenses payment", \$1,000,000, to be derived from Expenses, Presidential Transition, General Services Administration.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The following amounts are appropriated for the District of Columbia for the current fiscal year out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, except as otherwise specifically provided.

GOVERNMENTAL DIRECTION AND SUPPORT

(INCLUDING RESCISSION)

For an additional amount for "Governmental direction and support", \$26,000: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading for fiscal year 1989 in the District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 1989, approved October 1, 1988 (Public Law 100-462; 102 Stat. 2269-1 to 2269-2), \$7,216,000 are rescinded for a net decrease of \$7,190,000.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION

(INCLUDING RESCISSION)

For an additional amount for "Economic development and regulation", \$1,990,000: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading for fiscal year 1989 in the District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 1989, approved October 1, 1988 (Public Law 100-462; 102 Stat. 2269-2), \$19,016,000 are rescinded for a net decrease of \$17,026,000.

PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUSTICE

(INCLUDING RESCISSION)

For an additional amount for "Public safety and justice", \$29,360,000, of which \$5,064,000, to remain available until expended, shall be solely for overtime expenses of the Metropolitan Police Department and \$800,000, to remain available until expended, shall be solely for overtime expenses of the Superior Court: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading for fiscal year 1989 in the District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 1989, approved October 1, 1988 (Public Law 100-462; 102 Stat. 2269-2 to 2269-4), \$1,210,000 are rescinded for a net increase of \$28,150,000.

PUBLIC EDUCATION SYSTEM

(INCLUDING RESCISSION)

For an additional amount for "Public education system", \$4,529,000, which shall be allocated as follows: \$3,758,000 for the public schools of the District of Columbia and \$771,000 for the District of Columbia School of Law: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading for fiscal year 1989 in the District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 1989, approved October 1, 1988 (Public Law 100-462; 102 Stat. 2269-4), \$2,000,000 for the University of the District of Columbia, \$6,000 for the Educational Institution Licensure Commission, \$389,000 for the Public Library, and \$185,000 for the Commission on the Arts and Humanities are rescinded for a net increase of \$1,949,000.

HUMAN SUPPORT SERVICES

(INCLUDING RESCISSION)

For an additional amount for "Human support services", \$45,858,000: *Provided*, That \$3,611,000 of this appropriation, to remain available until expended, shall be available solely for the District of Columbia's employees' disability compensation: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided for the Office of Emergency Shelter and Support Service, \$750,000 shall be used to provide food for the homeless and may not be used for any other purpose: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading for fiscal year 1989 in the District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 1989, approved October 1, 1988 (Public Law 100-462; 102 Stat. 2269-4), \$9,945,000 are rescinded for a net increase of \$35,913,000.

PUBLIC WORKS

(INCLUDING RESCISSION)

For an additional amount for "Public works", \$5,436,000: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading for fiscal year 1989 in the District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 1989, approved October 1, 1988 (Public Law 100-462; 102 Stat. 2269-4), \$10,655,000, including \$300,000 from the school transit subsidy are rescinded for a net decrease of \$5,219,000.

WASHINGTON CONVENTION CENTER FUND

For an additional amount for "Washington Convention Center fund", \$543,000.

REPAYMENT OF LOANS AND INTEREST

(RESCISSION)

Of the funds appropriated under this heading for fiscal year 1989 in the District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 1989, approved October 1, 1988 (Public Law 100-462; 102 Stat. 2269-5), \$5,834,000 are rescinded.

REPAYMENT OF GENERAL FUND DEFICIT

For an additional amount for "Repayment of general fund deficit", \$13,950,000: *Provided*, That in addition, all net revenue that the District of Columbia government may collect as a result of the District of Columbia government's pending appeal in the consolidated case of *U.S. Sprint communications et al. v. District of Columbia, et al.*, CA 10080-87 (court order filed on November 14, 1988), shall be applied solely to the repayment of the general fund accumulated deficit.

SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

For an additional amount for "Short-term borrowings", \$4,592,000.

PERSONAL SERVICES ADJUSTMENTS

(RESCISSION)

Of the funds appropriated under the various appropriation headings for fiscal year 1989 in the District of Columbia Appropria-

tions Act, 1989, approved October 1, 1988 (Public Law 100-462; 102 Stat. 2269-1 through 2269-6), \$18,553,000 as determined by the Mayor, are rescinded: *Provided*, That the Mayor shall reduce appropriations and expenditures for personal services within object classes 11, 12, 13 and 14: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1989, the Mayor shall reduce the number of authorized, full-time, funded positions above DS-10 by 318.

INAUGURAL EXPENSES

For an additional reimbursement for necessary expenses incurred in connection with Presidential inauguration activities as authorized by section 737(b) of the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act, Public Law 93-198, approved December 24, 1973 (87 Stat. 824; D.C. Code, sec. 1-1803), \$1,000,000, which shall be apportioned by the Mayor within the various appropriation headings in this Act.

ENERGY ADJUSTMENT

(RESCISSION)

Of the funds appropriated under the various appropriations headings for fiscal year 1989 in the District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 1989, approved October 1, 1988 (Public Law 100-462; 102 Stat. 2269-1 through 2269-6), an additional \$349,000 as determined by the Mayor are rescinded from object class 30(a) energy.

EQUIPMENT ADJUSTMENT

(RESCISSION)

Of the funds appropriated under the various appropriation headings for fiscal year 1989 in the District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 1989, approved October 1, 1988 (Public Law 100-462; 102 Stat. 2269-1 through 2269-6), \$3,500,000 as determined by the Mayor are rescinded from object class 70 (equipment).

CAPITAL OUTLAY

(INCLUDING RESCISSION)

For an additional amount for "Capital outlay", \$146,642,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of the amounts appropriated under this heading in prior fiscal years, \$15,970,000 are rescinded for a net increase of \$130,672,000: *Provided further*, That \$14,700,000 shall be available solely for the Correctional Treatment Facility of which \$8,700,000 shall be for delay claims owed to the contractor for construction delays and \$6,000,000 shall be for fixtures and equipment connected to the floors, walls, and ceilings of the Facility by means of structural, mechanical, or electrical requirements: *Provided further*, That \$4,185,000 shall be available for project management and \$9,425,000 for design by the Director of the Department of Public Works or by contract for architectural engineering services, as may be determined by the Mayor: *Provided further*, That \$25,000,000 shall be available to the Department of Corrections for a feasibility study, site acquisition, and design and construction of a jail that is generally bounded by G Street, N.W. on the north, 6th Street, N.W. on the west, Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. on the south and 1st Street, N.W. on the east: *Provided further*, That the feasibility study shall include a companion analysis of a revised mission for the present jail to prevent duplication: *Provided further*, That the executive branch is prohibited from disposing of any property in the Judiciary Square area that is under the jurisdiction of the Mayor until a site has been chosen.

WATER AND SEWER ENTERPRISE FUND

Of the funds appropriated under this heading for fiscal year 1989 in the District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 1989, approved October 1, 1988 (Public Law 100-462; 102 Stat. 2269-7), \$100,000 shall be available to compensate individuals as provided in the Water Main Break Fund Emergency Act of 1988, effective December 21, 1988 (D.C. Act 7-269; to be codified at D.C. Code, sec. 47-375, note).

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The United States hereby forgives \$5,064,000 of the fourth quarter indebtedness incurred by the District of Columbia government to the United States pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1915, D.C. Code, sec. 24-424, as amended, this amount being equal to the increased cost of housing District of Columbia convicts in Federal penitentiaries during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1989: *provided*, That for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1990, the District of Columbia shall pay interest on its quarterly payments to the United States that are made more than 60 days from the date of receipt of an itemized statement from the Federal Bureau of Prisons of amounts due for housing District of Columbia convicts in Federal penitentiaries for the preceding quarter.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including, but not limited to the District of Columbia Historic Landmark and Historic District Protection Act of 1978, D.C. Law 2-144, as amended, 25 DCR 6939 (1979), the District of Columbia Government is directed to begin construction of a correctional facility to be located in the District of Columbia, as described in Public Law 99-591, within thirty days of enactment of this Act.

TITLE II—URGENT SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Operations, research, and facilities", \$28,400,000, to remain available until expended.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, general legal activities", \$1,800,000.

ASSETS FORFEITURE FUND

(RESCISSION)

Of the \$75,000,000 in expenses authorized by 28 U.S.C. 524 and appropriated from receipts of the Assets Forfeiture Fund in 1989 (Public Law 100-459), \$2,232,000 are rescinded.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

(INCLUDING RESCISSION)

From the amounts made available to the National Institute of Justice in Public Law 100-459, there shall be available \$200,000 for a grant to the University of South Carolina for the purpose of studying the causes and effects of the increasingly disproportionate use of illegal drugs in the black community: *Provided*, That of deobligated funds previously awarded from appropriations for "Justice assistance", \$2,053,000 are

rescinded, notwithstanding any other provision of law.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
GENERAL PROVISION
(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 1. In order to meet urgent requests that may arise during fiscal year 1989 for contributions and other assistance for new international peacekeeping activities, and to reimburse funds originally appropriated for prior international peacekeeping activities, which have been reprogrammed for new international peacekeeping activities, the President may transfer during fiscal year 1989 such of the funds described in section 2(a) as the President deems necessary, but not to exceed \$125,000,000 to the "CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES" account or the "PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS" account administered by the Department of State, notwithstanding section 15(a) of the Department of State Basic Authorities Act of 1956, section 10 of Public Law 91-672, or any other provision of law.

SEC. 2. (a) IN GENERAL.—The funds that may be transferred under the authority of this heading for use in accordance with section 1 are—

(1) any funds available to the Department of Defense during fiscal year 1989, other than funds appropriated by the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1989 (Public Law 100-463); and

(2) any funds appropriated by the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1989 (Public Law 100-461) for the "MILITARY ASSISTANCE" account, for the "INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING" account, or for grants under the "FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM" account.

(b) RELATIONSHIP TO CERTAIN OTHER PROVISIONS.—Funds described in subsection (a)(2) may be transferred and used for contributions or other assistance for new international peacekeeping activities in accordance with section 1 of this provision notwithstanding section 514 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1989 (as amended by section 589 of that Act), relating to transfers between accounts.

SEC. 3. (a) REVIEW OF PROPOSED TRANSFERS.—Any transfer of funds pursuant to section 1 shall be subject to the regular reprogramming procedures of the following committees:

(1) The Committee on Appropriations of each House of Congress.

(2) The Committee on Armed Services of each House of Congress if funds described in paragraph (1) of section 2(a) are to be transferred.

(3) The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate if funds described in paragraph (2) of section 2(a) are to be transferred.

(b) REVIEW OF PROPOSED OBLIGATIONS.—The regular reprogramming procedures of the following committees shall apply with respect to the obligations of any funds transferred pursuant to section 1:

(1) The Committee on Appropriations of each House of Congress.

(2) The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

SEC. 4. (a) Of the amount that may be transferred pursuant to section 1, \$38,950,000 shall be made available upon en-

actment for contribution with respect to implementation of the Agreement Among the People's Republic of Angola, the Republic of Cuba, and the Republic of South Africa, signed at the United Nations on December 22, 1988 (hereafter known as the Tripartite Agreement) only if the President determines and certifies to the appropriate Congressional committees that (1) the armed forces of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) have left Namibia and returned north of the 16th parallel in Angola in compliance with the agreements, (2) the United States has received explicit and reliable assurances from each of the parties to the Bilateral Agreement that all Cuban troops will be withdrawn from Angola by July 1, 1991, and that no Cuban troops will remain in Angola after that date, and (3) the Secretary General of the United Nations has assured the United States that it is his understanding that all Cuban troops will be withdrawn from Angola by July 1, 1991, and that no Cuban troops will remain in Angola after that date.

(b) An additional \$38,950,000 of such amount shall be made available after August 15, 1989, for implementation of the Tripartite Agreement only if the President has determined and certified to the appropriate Congressional committees that (1) each of the signatories to the Tripartite Agreement is in compliance with its obligations under the Agreement, (2) the Government of Cuba has complied with its obligations under Article 1 of the Bilateral Agreement (relating to the calendar for redeployment and withdrawal of Cuban troops), specifically with respect to its obligations as of August 1, 1989, (3) the Cubans have not engaged in any offensive military actions against UNITA, including the use of chemical warfare, (4) the United Nations and its affiliated agencies have terminated all funding and other support, in conformity with the United Nations impartiality package, to the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), and (5) the United Nations Angola Verification Mission is demonstrating diligence, impartiality, and professionalism in verifying the departure of Cuban troops and the recording of any troop rotations.

(c) Funding of these activities by the United States may not be construed as constituting recognition of any government in Angola.

(d) The term "Bilateral Agreement" means the Agreement Between the Governments of the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Cuba for the Termination of the International Mission of the Cuban Military Contingent, signed at the United Nations on December 22, 1988, and the term "Tripartite Agreement" means the Agreement Among the People's Republic of Angola, the Republic of Cuba, and the Republic of South Africa, signed at the United Nations on December 22, 1988.

(e) The term "appropriate Congressional committees" means the Committees on Appropriations, Foreign Affairs, and Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives, and the Committees on Appropriations, Foreign Relations and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

SEC. 5. The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Directors to the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to vote in opposition to the entry of the Government of Angola into these financial institutions or to

approve any loans to Angola unless the President certifies to the appropriate Congressional committees that progress is being made toward national reconciliation.

RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL SHIP FINANCING FUND

For payment to the Secretary of Treasury for debt reduction, \$515,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Notwithstanding section 12106, 12107, and 12108 of title 46, United States Code, and section 27 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920 (46 App. U.S.C. 883), as applicable on the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Transportation may issue a certificate of documentation for each of the following:

(1) the vessel LIBERTY, hull identification number BHA 5512 B and State of Hawaii registration number HA 5512 B;

(2) the vessel NAVATEK I;

(3) the vessel NANCY ANN, United States official number 901962; and

(4) the vessel NORWESTER, United States official number 913451.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS

COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

That the authority under the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1985 (Public Law 99-88) with respect to the relocation of the Fort Lauderdale Monitoring Station be amended to authorize the Federal Communications Commission to expend the funds remaining from the sale of the Fort Lauderdale, Florida Monitoring Station, for salaries and expenses in fiscal year 1989 in lieu of returning the unsued funds to the general fund of the United States Treasury.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

None of the funds appropriated under this Act or under any prior Acts for the Legal Services Corporation, or any other funds available to the Corporation, shall be used by the Corporation Board, members, staff or consultants, to consider, develop or implement any system for the competitive award of grants until such action is authorized pursuant to a majority vote of a Board of Directors of the Legal Services Corporation composed of eleven individuals nominated by the President after January 20, 1989, and subsequently confirmed by the United States Senate, except that nothing herein shall prohibit the Corporation Board, members, or staff from engaging in in-house reviews of or holding hearings on proposals for a system for the competitive awards of all grants and contracts, including support centers, and that nothing herein shall apply to any competitive awards program currently in existence: Provided, That the Corporation shall insure that all grants or contracts made during calendar year 1989 to all grantees funded under sections 1006(a) (1) and (3) of the Legal Services Corporation Act with funds appropriated in Public Law 100-459, or prior appropriations Acts, shall be made for a period of at least twelve months beginning on January 1, 1989, so as to insure that the total annual funding for each current grantee or contractor is no less than the amount provided pursuant to Public Law 100-459, and shall not be subject to any amendments to regulations relating to fee generating cases (45 C.F.R. Part 1609) or the use of private funds (45 C.F.R. Part 1610 and 1611) not in operational effect on October 1, 1988.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Sec. 101. Funds appropriated to the Commission for the Study of International Migration and Cooperative Economic Development and the Commission on Agricultural Workers in Public Law 100-459 shall remain available until expended.

Sec. 102. The Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, under the supervision of the Judicial Conference of the United States, and upon notification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate in compliance with provisions set forth in Section 606 of Public Law 100-459, may transfer unobligated balances available under Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services, "Defender Services", to any appropriation account of the Judiciary: *Provided*, That compensation and reimbursement of attorneys and others as authorized under section 3006A of title 18, United States Code, and section 1875(d) of title 28, United States Code, may hereinafter be paid from funds appropriated for "Defender Services" in the year in which payment is required.

Sec. 103. Funds heretofore or hereafter appropriated or otherwise made available to the United States Information Agency for television broadcasting to Cuba may be used by the Agency to lease, maintain and operate such aircraft (including aerostats) as may be required to house and operate necessary television broadcasting equipment.

Sec. 104. Section 631(b)(1) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking out all after "Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands of the United States," through "the bar of the district court of the Virgin Islands;" at the end of subparagraph (b), and by striking out the words "the first sentence of" that appear in the same paragraph.

Sec. 105. None of the funds provided in this or any prior Act shall be available for obligation or expenditure to relocate, reorganize or consolidate any office, agency, function, facility, station, activity, or other entity falling under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice.

CHAPTER II

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—
MILITARY

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Sec. 201. (a) Section 8111 of the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1989 (Public Law 100-463; 102 Stat. 2270-38) is amended by striking out "\$1,163,200,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$1,258,600,000".

(b) The additional funds made available pursuant to subsection (a) may be used only to cover costs related to underestimates of the cost of transporting exchange merchandise to overseas locations and to compensate for adverse changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Sec. 202. Section 8119 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1989 (Public Law 100-463; 102 Stat. 2270-39/40) is repealed.

Sec. 203. Section 8080 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1989 (Public Law 100-463) is amended by inserting the following provision at the end of the paragraph, after "skills": "*Provided further*, That these limitations shall not apply to members who enlist in the armed services on or after July 1, 1989, under a fifteen-month program established by the Secretary of Defense to test the cost-effective use of special recruiting incentives involving not more than nineteen noncombat arms skills

approved in advance by the Secretary of Defense".

Sec. 204. Section 8031 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1989 (Public Law 100-463; 102 Stat. 2270-22/23) is amended by inserting "High mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicle;" after "M-1 tank Chassis".

Sec. 205. The appropriation "Operation and Maintenance Army" contained in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1989 (Public Law 100-463; 102 Stat. 2270-2/3) is amended by adding the following after "Championships": "*Provided further*, That, of the funds appropriated in this paragraph, "\$50,000,000 shall be available only for procurement for the Extended Cold Weather Clothing System (ECWCS) unless \$50,000,000 of ECWCS is procured by the Army Stock Fund during fiscal year 1989".

Sec. 206. The Secretary of Defense may, in conjunction with the Office of Personnel Management, conduct a test program to adjust pay rates to reflect local prevailing rates of pay for civilian employees in the following health care occupations; nurse, physician assistant, medical records librarian, medical laboratory technician, and radiology technician.

Sec. 207. Section 8037 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1989 (Public Law 100-463; 102 Stat. 2270-23), is amended by striking out "39 individuals" and inserting in lieu thereof "42 individuals".

Sec. 208. Within funds available to the Department of Defense, the Secretary of Defense shall transfer or otherwise make available funds as necessary to accommodate repair of real property, aircraft, and other Department of Defense assets damaged during the storm at Fort Hood, Texas, on May 13, 1989: *Provided*, That funds made available pursuant to this section shall be in accordance with established authorities and procedures.

CHAPTER III

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND
RELATED AGENCIES
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 301. None of the funds available to the Department of the Interior may be used to place on the National Register of Historic Places the Al Capone House at 7244 South Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Sec. 302. The King Center and the National Park Service are authorized to locate an additional parking site for the Martin Luther King National Historic Site within the National Historic Site and Preservation District Boundary in accordance with Federal and State preservation regulations, in lieu of the vacant lot on the north side of Irwin between Jackson and Boulevard as specified in Public Law 100-202.

CHAPTER IV

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

AIRCRAFT PURCHASE LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM

For the settlement of promissory notes issued to the Secretary of the Treasury, \$10,770,941, to remain available until expended, together with such sums as may be necessary for the payment of interest due under the terms and conditions of such notes.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 401. Section 312 of Public Law 100-457 is amended by deleting "276,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$300,000".

Sec. 402. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the New York State Bridge Authority shall have the authority to col-

lect tolls on the Newburgh-Beacon Bridge and to utilize the revenue therefrom for the construction and reconstruction of and for the costs necessary for the proper maintenance and operation of any bridges and facilities under the jurisdiction of such Authority and for the payment of debt service on any of the Authority's obligations issued in connection therewith.

Section 341 of Public Law 100-457 is amended by deleting "2" and inserting in lieu thereof "4".

CHAPTER V

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR
INTERDICTION PROGRAM

Under this heading in the Treasury Department Appropriations Act, 1989, Public Law 100-440, after the words, "Provided, That", insert "with the exception of the transfer of two E2C aircraft to the U.S. Coast Guard."

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Funds appropriated under this heading in the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Act, fiscal year 1989, Public Law 100-440, for construction of barriers at the south end of the White House shall remain available until expended.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY—GENERAL
PROVISIONS

Section 103 under this heading in the Treasury Department Appropriations Act, 1989 (Public Law 100-440) is amended by striking "1 per centum" and inserting in lieu thereof "2 per centum".

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", for grants to the Popular Democratic Party, the New Progressive Party, and the Puerto Rican Independence Party of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, \$1,500,000, to remain available until the sine die adjournment of the One Hundred First Congress: *Provided*, That grants shall be made to each such party in equal amounts, not to exceed \$500,000 each: *Provided further*, That such funds shall be made available for necessary expenses incurred after March 1, 1989, to each such party to participate in the legislative process involving the future political status of Puerto Rico, including the travel and transportation of persons, services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, communications, utilities, printing and reproduction, and supplies and materials and other related services, and for administrative costs: *Provided further*, That under such regulations as the Comptroller General may prescribe, the Comptroller General shall perform a financial audit of the financial transactions made by each such party with such funds: *Provided further*, That such funds may not be used directly or indirectly to finance the campaigns of candidates for public office.

OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amounts made available under this heading in the Independent Agencies Appropria-

tions Act, 1989 (Public Law 100-440), which are to be transferred from the Trust Funds for implementing the recordkeeping system of the Federal Employees' Retirement System, shall remain available until expended.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Administrator of General Services (Administrator) shall transfer to the administrative jurisdiction of the Holocaust Memorial Council (Council), without consideration, the Auditors West Building (Annex 3) located at Raoul Wallenberg Place and Independence Avenue Southwest, Washington, District of Columbia.

Prior to such transfer of jurisdiction to the Council, the Council shall agree to perform all necessary repairs and alterations to the Auditors West Building so as to renovate the exterior of the Auditors West Building in a manner consistent with preservation of the historic architecture of the building, and to preserve the structural integrity of the building. The Council, prior to such transfer, shall furnish to the Administrator, for his approval, a plan detailing the repairs and alterations proposed, dates for completion of the work, and funding availability.

In the event the Council ceases to exist, administrative jurisdiction of the Auditors West Building (Annex 3) shall revert to the General Services Administration.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION SALARIES AND EXPENSES (TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$250,000, to be derived by transfer from "Expenses, Presidential Transition", General Services Administration.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND

SEC. 201. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Services Administration is hereby authorized to purchase, from annual funds available in the Federal Buildings Fund in fiscal year 1989, such additional furniture and equipment as may be necessary, not to exceed \$1,500,000, for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administrator to relocate to the Silver Spring, Maryland, Metro Center.

(b) The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administrator will reimburse the General Services Administration for such expenditures in equal amounts over a period of two years, beginning in fiscal year 1990.

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

The costs of external contract audits shall be charged to "Construction, major projects", "Construction, minor projects", and the "Supply fund", as appropriate, and be made retroactive to October 1, 1988.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT HOUSING PROGRAMS

ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR ASSISTED HOUSING

The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development may make amounts reserved or obligated under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f) for particular projects under section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959 (12 U.S.C. 1701q), available as subsidy amounts for such projects under section 202(h)(4) of such Act.

RENTAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE

Such sums as may be necessary are hereby approved to implement the authority conferred on the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development by section 236(r) of the National Housing Act to provide interest reductions and rental assistance payments: *Provided*, That notwithstanding the second sentence of such section 236(r), an application shall be eligible for assistance under such section if the mortgagee submits an application within five hundred and forty-eight days after the effective date of this Act.

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

Funds under this head in the Department of Housing and Urban Development-Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1989 shall be made available for a special project under section 107 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5307) to the Hawaii State Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, for infrastructure development on Hawaiian Home Lands, notwithstanding the restrictions on alienation applicable to such lands.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION RESEARCH AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

The limitation carried under this heading in the Department of Housing and Urban Development-Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1989 on program development and management in fiscal year 1989 is increased by \$750,000.

GENERAL PROVISION

Section 406 under this heading in the Department of Housing and Urban Development-Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1989 (Public Law 100-404) is amended by striking out "the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, who, under title 5, United States Code, section 101, is exempted from such limitation" and inserting in lieu thereof "any officer or employee authorized such transportation under title 31, United States Code, section 1344".

TITLE III—TECHNICAL ENROLLMENT CORRECTIONS

SEC. 301. The appropriation Operation and Maintenance, Navy as contained in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1989 (Public Law 100-463; 102 Stat. 2270-3) is amended by striking out ", of which \$60,000,000 shall be transferred to the Coast Guard".

SEC. 302. In Public Law 100-461, "An Act making appropriations for Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1989, and for other purposes", in TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS, following the last ".", in section 572, insert the following:

"RESOLUTION OF JAPANESE BEETLE PROBLEM"

"SEC. 573. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to fund any programs to assist in solving the Japanese beetle problem in the Azores. It is the sense of the Congress that this problem was created by the Department of Defense which should fund any program to resolve it."

SEC. 303. In Public Law 100-446, "An Act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1989, and for other purposes", in the account titled "Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission" delete the sum "\$27,323,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$27,373,000".

SEC. 304. In Public Law 100-460, "An Act making appropriations for Rural Development, Agriculture, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1989, and for other purposes", in the account titled "National Agricultural Library", delete the sum "\$13,268,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$14,268,000".

SEC. 305. In Public Law 100-457, "An Act making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1989, and for other purposes", in the account titled "Urban Mass Transportation Administration, Interstate Transfer Grants-Transit" delete the sum "\$2,000,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$200,000,000".

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 402. Notwithstanding section 1346 of title 31, United States Code, or section 608 of Public Law 100-440, funds made available for fiscal year 1989 by this or any other Act shall be available for the interagency funding of national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications initiatives which benefit multiple Federal departments, agencies, or entities, as provided by Executive Order Numbered 12472 (April 3, 1984).

SEC. 403. No funds appropriated under this Act or any other Act shall be available to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms for the enforcement of section 204 of the Alcoholic Beverage Labeling Act of 1988, title VIII of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-690, 102 Stat. 481), and regulations issued thereunder, as it relates to malt beverage glass returnable bottles of 12 ounces or less to which labels have been permanently affixed by means of painting and heat treatment, which were ordered on or before April 21, 1989: *Provided*, That the closure for such bottles contains the warning statement: *And provided further*, That any new returnable glass bottles ordered after April 21, 1989, will be in full compliance with section 204 and the regulations issued thereunder.

SEC. 404. (a) Within 6 months of the enactment of this Act and after granting notice and opportunity to comment to affected tenants, the Secretary shall review the drug-related eviction procedures of all jurisdictions having a Public Housing Authority for the purpose of determining whether such procedures meet Federal due process standards.

(b) Upon conclusion of the review mandated by subsection (a), if the Secretary determines that due process standards are met for a jurisdiction, the Secretary shall issue that jurisdiction a waiver of the procedures required in section 6(k) of the United States Housing Act of 1937, 42 U.S.C. 1437(k), for evictions involving drug-related criminal activity which threatens the health and safety of other tenants of public housing authority employees as long as evictions of a household member involved in drug-related criminal activity shall not affect the right of any other household member who is not involved in such activity to continue tenancy.

(c) Within 60 days of completion of the review mandated by subsection (a), the Secretary shall report to Congress the findings of the review including all waivers granted in accordance with subsection (b).

SEC. 405. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE APPOINTMENT OF A NEW ADMINISTRATOR

OF THE PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION.—It is the sense of the Senate that the President should not appoint a new Administrator of the Panama Canal Commission unless and until he certifies to Congress that the ruling government of Panama is democratically elected according to procedures specified in the Constitution of Panama providing for a civilian government in control of all Panamanian military and paramilitary forces.

SEC. 406. RESTORATION OF EASTERN AIRLINES.—

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) the operations of Eastern Airlines have been substantially shut down since March 4, 1989, by a strike by the International Association of Machinists with the support of pilots and flight attendant unions;

(2) Eastern Airlines filed a petition under chapter 11 of title 11, United States Code, on March 9, 1989;

(3) Texas Air Corporation, which controls Eastern Airlines, had negotiated for the sale of Eastern;

(4) the organized employees of Eastern had agreed to provide a potential new owner with substantial wage concessions;

(5) the deregulation of the airline industry by Congress was predicated on the anticipated continued existence of strong, independent airlines, such as Eastern Airlines;

(6) the Bankruptcy Court has the power to appoint an independent trustee to manage Eastern's return to operation during the interim period, leading up to the consummation of the sale agreement and transfer of control to a potential owner; and

(7) the return of Eastern Airlines to full operation is in the public interest and in the best interest of the creditors, employees, and customers of Eastern as well as the economies of the communities, States and regions of the United States that Eastern serves.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the Bankruptcy Court and all involved parties should facilitate the prompt and safe restoration of Eastern Airlines to full operations through all appropriate action, which may or may not include appointment of an independent trustee, pending sale of the company.

SEC. 407. RESPONSIBILITY FOR NUCLEAR, CHEMICAL BIOLOGICAL, AND MISSILE NONPROLIFERATION.—

(a) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The responsibilities of the Undersecretary of State for Coordinating Security Assistance Policy shall include—

(1) coordinating United States diplomatic efforts to obtain the agreement of all appropriate countries to a missile technology control regime encompassing chemical, biological, and nuclear capable missiles; and

(2) coordinating policies within the United States Government on strategies for restricting the export to foreign countries of components of missiles which are capable of carrying nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons.

(b) REPORT REQUESTED.—The Secretary of State shall submit within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate a report setting forth the Administration strategy for dealing with the missile proliferation issue, and specifying the steps taken to ensure that adequate resources will be allocated for that purpose.

(c) CONTENTS OF REPORT.—The report required in subsection (b) shall contain, but is not limited to—

(1) a discussion of efforts that can be made to strengthen the Missile Technology

Control Regime to restrict the flow of Western missile hardware and knowhow;

(2) a discussion of ways to strengthen international arrangements, including the formation of a new international organization, to monitor missile-related exports and compliance with missile nonproliferation efforts; and

(3) a discussion of how incentives and threats of sanctions can be used to win the cooperation of more nations in controlling missile proliferation.

SEC. 408. TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF RIGHT TO REPURCHASE STINGER MISSILES.—Notwithstanding section 573(b)(4) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1988, and section 566(b)(4) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1989, the United States hereby suspends its obligation to repurchase STINGER antiaircraft missiles from Bahrain until October 31, 1989.

SEC. 409. EXEMPTION PROVIDED FOR NATIONAL COMMISSION ON CHILDREN FROM CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF TITLE 5.—Section 1139 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320b-9) is amended by striking subsection (f) and inserting in lieu thereof the following new subsection:

"(f)(1) The Commission shall appoint an Executive Director of the Commission. In addition to the Executive Director, the Commission may appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as it deems advisable. Such appointments and compensation may be made without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, that govern appointments in the competitive services, and the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title that relate to classifications and the General Schedule pay rates.

"(2) The Commission may procure such temporary and intermittent services of consultants under section 3109(b) of title 4, United States Code, as the Commission determines to be necessary to carry out the duties of the Commission."

SEC. 410. It is the sense of the Senate that the Secretary of Transportation should conduct a review of the potential impact of highly leveraged acquisitions of control of United States air carriers. The potential impacts to be addressed in such review should include the effects of increased expenses associated with increased debt on carriers' ability to—

(i) modernize their fleets;

(ii) make necessary expenditures for maintenance;

(iii) survive economic downturns (and the effect on competition among air carriers if some do not survive);

(iv) provide small community services;

(v) compete internationally against foreign airlines; and

(vi) make and/or keep the financial commitments to airport projects necessary to expand capacity and improve safety, and meet the future needs of their employees with regard to such matters as salaries, benefits, pensions, and job security and growth. Pursuant to the conclusions of such review, the Secretary should make a report to the Congress and include in such report an assessment with respect to any major air carrier that is the object of a highly leveraged buyout.

SEC. 411. The Secretary of Agriculture may use his section 32 authority in appropriate instances to stabilize the apple market and to satisfy the request of recipient agencies.

This Act may be cited as the "Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations and Transfers, Urgent Supplementals, and Correcting Enrollment Errors Act of 1989".

The SPEAKER (during the reading). Without objection, further reading of the Senate amendment will be dispensed with, and the Senate amendment will be printed in the RECORD.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONTE] will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks, and that I may include tabular and extraneous material, on the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 2402) making supplemental appropriations for the Department of Veterans' Affairs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1989, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to present H.R. 2402, which I introduced in the House on May 18. We passed it that same day and sent it to the Senate. This bill protects the veterans' programs.

I introduced the bill in case H.R. 2072, handling the overall supplemental, struck a snag. This did happen on Wednesday, June 21. After this occurred, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONTE] the ranking Republican, and I, met repeatedly with Senator BYRD, the new chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee and Senator HATFIELD, the ranking Republican and a former chairman. The Senate retracted many additions which had been made to H.R. 2072. We in turn insisted that we strengthen local law enforcement. We agreed unanimously on the amendment now attached to this bill, H.R. 2402, which was pending in the Senate. This procedure will let us move ahead and allow us to save time in meeting our problems.

□ 1030

Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank my colleagues, the new leadership of the House and Senate, and particularly my colleague, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONTE], ranking Republican of the Committee on Appropriations. We have worked togeth-

er many times, but never more effectively than on the bill before us.

Mr. Speaker, we have a national crisis because of the breakdown of law enforcement at the local level. This agreement provides \$75 million to strengthen our hand at the local level by providing funds for hiring additional assistant U.S. attorneys, deputy U.S. marshals, agents in the field for the Drug Enforcement Administration, FBI, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

There are also adequate funds to initiate plans to acquire available military facilities for use as prisons, or, as proposed in H.R. 1591, Civilian Conservation Corps-type camps for drug offenders. Funds are also to be used for speeding up planning for not less than three prisons.

Mr. Speaker, this agreement includes:

Veterans' programs	\$1,193,818,000
Law enforcement at the local level	75,000,000
Guaranteed student loans ..	892,428,000
Forest fire restoration	341,669,000
Payments to States for foster care and adoption services	423,345,000
Food stamps	224,624,000
Trade adjustment assistance	90,648,000
Migration and refugee assistance	125,000,000
International peacekeeping assistance	125,000,000
Essential air services and many other important programs	6,600,000

It does not advance any pay dates for the Department of Veterans' Affairs, NASA or EPA.

May I say to my colleagues that this is largely due to the last minute further cuts in the 1989 budget resolution of \$1,900,000,000 which affected our appropriations bills. We went along

with that, with the feeling on the part of many of our conferees that we would straighten it out in a supplemental.

The agreement that was reached between some of our leaders was that we would have supplementals only in dire emergencies, and may I say to my colleagues that dire is a word with a general definition that one sees in the dictionary.

We have tried to stick to the fact that these are dire emergencies as that term is defined.

May I say in other cases we did not impose a dire emergency test, but we had offsetting cuts so as to keep the spending in line. In each case, in the judgment of the conferees, what we have done with the money here is far more important than the place from which they took it.

So I bring you a deal here where everybody that was in the conference is in agreement. It passed without difficulty in the Senate. The Representatives of both parties there agreed with what we are doing here.

I shall not take up your time further because the record is plain. We have held the line and everything we have got here is badly needed to keep this country running.

Whatever our problems are, domestic and foreign, we are going to have to keep our country going or we will not be able to handle the problems. It is rapidly reaching the point where we had better look at the veterans' affairs in view of this and other things. We need to save money if we can, but you do not save it by letting your country go down.

LEGISLATIVE DIRECTIVES

Mr. Speaker, because we are concurring with the Senate amendment, we have an unusual situation where there

is no conference report or statement of managers. Since it is really the agreement on H.R. 2072, the reports associated with H.R. 2072 provide the explanations and guidance to be followed in the implementation of H.R. 2402.

Drop the so-called scorekeeping adjustments related to the payday shift and the section 202 asset sale contained in amendments numbered 87, 93, 95, and 131 of the statement of the managers.

Reduce fiscal year 1989 funding for the National Science Foundation for a replacement telescope at Green Bank, WV, to a level of \$37.5 million (amendment number 96).

Reduce fiscal year 1989 insured farm operating loans from a level of \$70 million to a level of \$32.5 million (amendment number 59).

Provide \$75 million for additional law enforcement at the local level to fight the war on drugs and begin design of not less than three prison facilities in lieu of \$821 million provided by the House and reported in true disagreement to fight the war on drugs (amendment number 2).

Drop the Senate earmark for the Center for Toxicological Research reported in true disagreement (amendment number 71).

Provide new clarifying language for the Legal Services Corporation which was reported in true disagreement (amendment number 111).

Mr. Speaker, in closing I would like to insert in the RECORD at this point a comparative table showing the various items in the new agreement and how they compare with the request of the administration.

1989 SUPPLEMENTAL BILL (H.R. 2402)

Doc. No.	Supplemental Request	House	Senate	Conference	Requests	Conference vs. House	Senate
TITLE I - DIRE EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTALS AND TRANSFERS							
CHAPTER I - EMERGENCY DRUG FUNDING							
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE							
--- Drug law enforcement.....	---	821,579,000	---	75,000,000	+75,000,000	-746,579,000	+75,000,000
CHAPTER II							
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE							
Office of Justice Programs							
101-40 Justice assistance.....	---	---	4,000,000	4,000,000	+4,000,000	+4,000,000	---
THE JUDICIARY							
Judicial Retirement Funds							
101-4 S.Doc.							
101-7 Payment to Judicial Officers' Retirement Fund.....	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	---	---	---
Total, Chapter II:							
New budget (obligational) authority.....	2,300,000	2,300,000	6,300,000	6,300,000	+4,000,000	+4,000,000	---
CHAPTER III							
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - CIVIL							
Corps of Engineers - Civil							
101-40 S.Doc.							
101-7 General regulatory functions (by transfer).....	(3,325,000)	(1,100,000)	(3,325,000)	(3,325,000)	---	(+2,225,000)	---
101-40 General expenses (by transfer).....	(2,600,000)	(2,600,000)	(2,600,000)	(2,600,000)	---	---	---
Total, Corps of Engineers - Civil:							
(By transfer).....	(5,925,000)	(3,700,000)	(5,925,000)	(5,925,000)	---	(+2,225,000)	---
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY							
Energy Programs							
101-40 Uranium supply and enrichment activities.....	55,000,000	55,000,000	55,000,000	55,000,000	---	---	---
101-40 Revenue.....	-153,000,000	-153,000,000	-153,000,000	-153,000,000	---	---	---
Total, Chapter III:							
New budget (obligational) authority.....	-98,000,000	-98,000,000	-98,000,000	-98,000,000	---	---	---
(By transfer).....	(5,925,000)	(3,700,000)	(5,925,000)	(5,925,000)	---	(+2,225,000)	---
CHAPTER IV							
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE							
BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE							
DEPARTMENT OF STATE							
101-40 Migration and refugee assistance.....	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	---	---	---
101-40 International peacekeeping activities and operations (by transfer).....	(125,000,000)	(125,000,000)	---	---	(-125,000,000)	(-125,000,000)	---

1989 SUPPLEMENTAL BILL (H.R. 2402)

Doc. No.	Supplemental Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Requests	House	Senate
CHAPTER V							
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR							
Bureau of Land Management							
--- Management of lands and resources.....	---	30,180,000	30,180,000	30,180,000	+30,180,000	---	---
United States Fish and Wildlife Service							
--- Resource management.....	---	2,895,000	2,895,000	2,895,000	+2,895,000	---	---
National Park Service							
--- Operation of the national park system.....	---	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	+25,000,000	---	---
Bureau of Indian Affairs							
--- Operation of Indian programs.....	---	33,594,000	33,594,000	33,594,000	+33,594,000	---	---
Office of the Secretary							
--- Oil Spill Emergency Fund.....	---	---	7,300,000	7,300,000	+7,300,000	+7,300,000	---
Total, Department of the Interior.....	---	91,669,000	98,969,000	98,969,000	+98,969,000	+7,300,000	---
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE							
Forest Service							
--- Forest Research (by transfer).....	---	---	(400,000)	(400,000)	(+400,000)	(+400,000)	---
101-4 National Forest System.....	250,000,000	250,000,000	250,000,000	250,000,000	---	---	---
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY							
--- Alternative fuels production (offsetting collections).....	---	-12,000,000	-12,000,000	-12,000,000	-12,000,000	---	---
Total, Chapter V:							
New budget (obligational) authority.....	250,000,000	329,669,000	336,969,000	336,969,000	+86,969,000	+7,300,000	---
(By transfer).....	---	---	(400,000)	(400,000)	(+400,000)	(+400,000)	---
CHAPTER VI							
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR							
Employment and Training Administration							
101-40 Federal unemployment benefits and allowances.....	126,648,000	126,648,000	90,648,000	90,648,000	-36,000,000	-36,000,000	---
Occupational Safety and Health Administration							
S.Doc. 101-7 Salaries and expenses.....	3,200,000	---	3,200,000	3,200,000	---	+3,200,000	---
Departmental Management							
101-40 Salaries and expenses.....	1,445,000	---	---	---	-1,445,000	---	---
--- (By transfer).....	---	---	(1,445,000)	(1,445,000)	(+1,445,000)	(+1,445,000)	---
Total, Department of Labor.....	131,293,000	126,648,000	93,848,000	93,848,000	-37,445,000	-32,800,000	---
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES							
Health Resources and Services Administration							
--- Health Resources and Services, program operations.....	---	---	800,000	800,000	+800,000	+800,000	---
Assistant Secretary for Human Development Services							
101-4 Payments to states for foster care and							
101-40 adoption assistance.....	423,345,000	423,345,000	423,345,000	423,345,000	---	---	---

Doc. No.		Supplemental Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Requests	House	Senate
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION								
Office of Postsecondary Education								
101-4	Student financial assistance (reappropriation).....	(4,308,000)	---	---	---	(-4,308,000)	---	---
101-4	Guaranteed student loans.....	892,428,000	892,428,000	892,428,000	892,428,000	---	---	---
101-40	Higher Education.....	---	---	1,600,000	1,600,000	+1,600,000	+1,600,000	---
Departmental Management								
---	Program administration (rescission).....	---	---	-5,533,000	-5,533,000	-5,533,000	-5,533,000	---
---	Office for civil rights.....	---	---	790,000	790,000	+790,000	+790,000	---
---	Office of the inspector general.....	---	---	440,000	440,000	+440,000	+440,000	---
Total, Departmental Management.....								
		---	---	-4,303,000	-4,303,000	-4,303,000	-4,303,000	---
Total, Department of Education.....								
		892,428,000	892,428,000	889,725,000	889,725,000	-2,703,000	-2,703,000	---
RELATED AGENCIES								
Railroad Retirement Board:								
---	Limitation on review activity.....	---	---	(150,000)	(150,000)	(+150,000)	(+150,000)	---
101-4	Prescription Drug Payment Review Commission.....	250,000	---	---	---	-250,000	---	---
---	(By transfer, trust funds).....	---	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	(+250,000)	---	---
---	White House Conference on Library and Information Services.....	---	---	1,750,000	1,750,000	+1,750,000	+1,750,000	---
Total, Chapter VI:								
		1,447,316,000	1,442,421,000	1,409,468,000	1,409,468,000	-37,848,000	-32,953,000	---
		---	---	(1,445,000)	(1,445,000)	(+1,445,000)	(+1,445,000)	---
		---	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	(+250,000)	---	---
CHAPTER VII								
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH								
SENATE								
101-4	Salaries, officers and employees.....	490,000	---	---	---	-490,000	---	---
101-4	Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.....	157,000	---	---	---	-157,000	---	---
101-4	Miscellaneous items.....	570,000	---	---	---	-570,000	---	---
Total, Senate.....								
		1,217,000	---	---	---	-1,217,000	---	---
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES								
Payments to Widows and Heirs of Deceased Members of Congress								
---	Gratuities, deceased Members.....	---	89,500	89,500	89,500	+89,500	---	---
Salaries and expenses								
101-4	Salaries and expenses.....	6,102,000	---	---	---	-6,102,000	---	---
JOINT ITEMS								
Official Mail Costs								
101-4	Expenses.....	7,057,000	---	---	---	-7,057,000	---	---
BIOMEDICAL ETHICS BOARD								
101-4	Salaries and expenses.....	904,000	---	---	---	-904,000	---	---
Total, Chapter VII:								
		15,280,000	89,500	89,500	89,500	-15,190,500	---	---

1989 SUPPLEMENTAL BILL (H.R. 2402)

Doc. No.	Supplemental Request	House	Senate	Conference	Requests	Conference vs. House	Senate
CHAPTER VIII							
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE							
--- Cooperative State Research Service (by transfer).....	---	---	(275,000)	(275,000)	(+275,000)	(+275,000)	---
Agricultural Marketing Service:							
--- Marketing Services (limitation on administrative expenses, from fees collected).....	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)	---	---	---
101-40 Agricultural Stabilization Conservation Service:							
--- (Transfer from Commodity Credit Corporation).....	(50,000,000)	(40,000,000)	(40,000,000)	(40,000,000)	(-10,000,000)	---	---
--- Conservation reserve program (rescission).....	---	-75,000,000	---	-75,000,000	-75,000,000	---	-75,000,000
Farmers Home Administration:							
Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund:							
--- Operating loans (loan authorization):							
--- Insured (by transfer).....	---	(75,000,000)	---	(32,500,000)	(+32,500,000)	(-42,500,000)	(+32,500,000)
--- Soil and water loans (loan authorization):							
--- Insured.....	---	---	(-7,000,000)	(-5,500,000)	(-5,500,000)	(-5,500,000)	(+1,500,000)
--- Guaranteed.....	---	---	---	(-1,500,000)	(-1,500,000)	(-1,500,000)	(-1,500,000)
--- Indian tribe land acquisition loans (loan authorization).....	---	---	(-1,880,000)	(-1,000,000)	(-1,000,000)	(-1,000,000)	(+880,000)
--- Watershed and flood prevention (loan authorization).....	---	---	(-7,869,000)	(-3,949,000)	(-3,949,000)	(-3,949,000)	(+3,920,000)
--- Resource conservation loans (loan authorization).....	---	---	(-1,151,000)	(-607,000)	(-607,000)	(-607,000)	(+544,000)
Rural Development Insurance Fund:							
--- Water and sewer facility loans (loan authorization) insured.....	---	---	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)	(+2,500,000)	(+2,500,000)	---
--- Rural water and waste disposal grants.....	---	---	7,500,000	7,500,000	+7,500,000	+7,500,000	---
--- Soil Conservation Service:							
--- Conservation operations.....	---	---	5,000,000	---	---	---	-5,000,000
101- Food & Nutrition Service:							
--- Food stamp program.....	253,000,000	---	224,624,000	224,624,000	-28,376,000	+224,624,000	---
--- Food and Drug Administration:							
--- Salaries and expenses.....	---	---	1,000,000	500,000	+500,000	+500,000	-500,000
Total, Chapter VIII:							
--- New budget (obligational) authority.....	253,000,000	-75,000,000	238,124,000	157,624,000	-95,376,000	+232,624,000	-80,500,000
--- Appropriations.....	(253,000,000)	---	(238,124,000)	(232,624,000)	(-20,376,000)	(+232,624,000)	(-5,500,000)
--- Rescission.....	---	(-75,000,000)	---	(-75,000,000)	(-75,000,000)	---	(-75,000,000)
--- (By transfer).....	(50,000,000)	(40,000,000)	(40,275,000)	(40,275,000)	(-9,725,000)	(+275,000)	---
--- (Loan authorization).....	---	---	(-15,400,000)	(-10,056,000)	(-10,056,000)	(-10,056,000)	(+5,344,000)
--- (Loan authorization, by transfer).....	---	(75,000,000)	---	(32,500,000)	(+32,500,000)	(-42,500,000)	(+32,500,000)
CHAPTER IX							
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION							
Office of the Secretary							
--- Payment to air carriers.....	---	---	6,600,000	6,600,000	+6,600,000	+6,600,000	---
Federal Aviation Administration							
101-4 Operations (By transfer).....	(40,700,000)	---	---	---	(-40,700,000)	---	---
CHAPTER X							
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY							
Office of the Secretary							
101-4 International affairs (by transfer).....	(2,063,000)	(2,063,000)	(1,623,000)	(1,623,000)	(-440,000)	(-440,000)	---
Financial Management Service							
101-40 Salaries and expenses (by transfer).....	(5,500,000)	(5,500,000)	---	---	(-5,500,000)	(-5,500,000)	---

1989 SUPPLEMENTAL BILL (H.R. 2402)

Doc. No.	Supplemental Request	House	Senate	Conference	Requests	Conference vs. House	Senate
Internal Revenue Service							
101-4	Processing tax returns (by transfer).....	(32,229,000)	(32,229,000)	---	---	(-32,229,000)	(-32,229,000)
101-4	Investigation, collection, and taxpayer service (by transfer).....	(41,754,000)	(41,754,000)	---	---	(-41,754,000)	(-41,754,000)
Total, Chapter X:							
	New budget (obligational) authority.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
	(By transfer).....	(81,546,000)	(81,546,000)	(1,623,000)	(1,623,000)	(-79,923,000)	(-79,923,000)
CHAPTER XI							
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS							
Veterans Benefits Administration							
101-40	Compensation and pensions.....	701,481,000	701,481,000	701,481,000	701,481,000	---	---
101-40	Readjustment benefits.....	22,212,000	22,212,000	22,212,000	22,212,000	---	---
101-40	Loan guaranty revolving fund.....	130,000,000	120,100,000	120,100,000	120,100,000	-9,900,000	---
	Total, Veterans Benefits Administration.....	853,693,000	843,793,000	843,793,000	843,793,000	-9,900,000	---
Veterans Health Service and Research Administration							
101-4	Medical care.....	303,000,000	340,125,000	340,125,000	340,125,000	+37,125,000	---
---	(By transfer).....	---	---	(1,160,000)	(5,000,000)	(+5,000,000)	(+5,000,000)
							(+3,840,000)
Departmental Administration							
---	Construction, major projects (rescission).....	---	---	-8,840,000	---	---	+8,840,000
---	General operating expenses.....	---	9,900,000	9,900,000	9,900,000	+9,900,000	---
---	(By transfer).....	---	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)	(+15,000,000)	---
	Total, Department of Veterans Affairs.....	1,156,693,000	1,193,818,000	1,184,978,000	1,193,818,000	+37,125,000	+8,840,000
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT							
Housing Programs							
---	Payments for operation of low-income housing projects (by transfer).....	---	(88,000,000)	(8,200,000)	(88,000,000)	(+88,000,000)	(+79,800,000)
Management and Administration							
101-4	Salaries and expenses (by transfer).....	(3,490,000)	(3,490,000)	(3,490,000)	(3,490,000)	---	---
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES							
Court of Veterans Appeals							
101-4	Salaries and expenses.....	1,204,000	3,100,000	3,100,000	3,100,000	+1,896,000	---
101-40							
Environmental Protection Agency							
---	Salaries and expenses.....	---	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	+6,000,000	---
---	Abatement, control, and compliance.....	---	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	+9,000,000	---
---	Hazardous substance superfund (rescission).....	---	-15,000,000	-15,000,000	-15,000,000	-15,000,000	---
	Total, Environmental Protection Agency (net)....	---	---	---	---	---	---

1989 SUPPLEMENTAL BILL (H.R. 2402)

Doc. No.	Supplemental Request	House	Senate	Conference	Requests	Conference vs. House	Senate
Federal Emergency Management Agency							
--- Emergency food and shelter program (by transfer).....	---	(15,000,000)	---	(12,000,000)	(+12,000,000)	(-3,000,000)	(+12,000,000)
National Aeronautics and Space Administration							
--- Research and program management (by transfer).....	---	(15,000,000)	---	(35,000,000)	(+35,000,000)	(+20,000,000)	(+35,000,000)
National Science Foundation							
--- Research and related activities.....	---	---	75,000,000	37,500,000	+37,500,000	+37,500,000	-37,500,000
--- Advance appropriation, FY 1990.....	---	---	---	37,500,000	+37,500,000	+37,500,000	+37,500,000
Total, Chapter XI:							
New budget (obligational) authority (net)...	1,157,897,000	1,196,918,000	1,263,078,000	1,271,918,000	+114,021,000	+75,000,000	+8,840,000
Appropriations.....	(1,157,897,000)	(1,211,918,000)	(1,286,918,000)	(1,249,418,000)	(+91,521,000)	(+37,500,000)	(-37,500,000)
Rescission.....	---	-15,000,000	-23,840,000	-15,000,000	-15,000,000	---	+8,840,000
(By transfer).....	(3,490,000)	(136,490,000)	(27,850,000)	(158,490,000)	(+155,000,000)	(+22,000,000)	(+130,640,000)
CHAPTER XII							
District of Columbia							
Federal Funds							
S.Doc. 101-7 Inaugural expenses payment (by transfer).....	(1,000,000)	---	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	---	(+1,000,000)	---
District of Columbia Funds							
Operating Expenses							
101-61 Governmental direction & support.....	(26,000)	---	---	---	(-26,000)	---	---
101-61 Rescission.....	(-7,216,000)	---	(-7,190,000)	(-7,190,000)	(+26,000)	(-7,190,000)	---
101-61 Economic development & regulation.....	(1,990,000)	---	---	---	(-1,990,000)	---	---
101-61 Rescission.....	(-19,016,000)	---	(-17,026,000)	(-17,026,000)	(+1,990,000)	(-17,026,000)	---
101-61 Public safety and justice.....	(29,360,000)	---	(28,150,000)	(28,150,000)	(-1,210,000)	(+28,150,000)	---
101-61 Rescission.....	(-1,210,000)	---	---	---	(+1,210,000)	---	---
101-61 Public education system.....	(4,529,000)	---	(4,529,000)	(4,529,000)	---	(+4,529,000)	---
101-61 Rescission.....	(-2,580,000)	---	(-2,580,000)	(-2,580,000)	---	(-2,580,000)	---
101-61 Human support services.....	(45,858,000)	---	(35,913,000)	(35,913,000)	(-9,945,000)	(+35,913,000)	---
101-61 Rescission.....	(-9,945,000)	---	---	---	(+9,945,000)	---	---
101-61 Public works.....	(5,436,000)	---	---	---	(-5,436,000)	---	---
101-61 Rescission.....	(-10,655,000)	---	(-5,219,000)	(-5,219,000)	(+5,436,000)	(-5,219,000)	---
101-61 Washington convention center fund.....	(543,000)	---	(543,000)	(543,000)	---	(+543,000)	---
101-61 Repayment of loans and interest (rescission).....	(-5,834,000)	---	(-5,834,000)	(-5,834,000)	---	(-5,834,000)	---
101-61 Repayment of general fund deficit.....	(13,950,000)	---	(13,950,000)	(13,950,000)	---	(+13,950,000)	---
101-61 Short-term borrowing.....	(4,592,000)	---	(4,592,000)	(4,592,000)	---	(+4,592,000)	---
101- Inaugural expenses.....	(1,000,000)	---	---	(1,000,000)	---	(+1,000,000)	(+1,000,000)
101-61 Personal services adjustment (rescission).....	(-18,553,000)	---	(-18,553,000)	(-18,553,000)	---	(-18,553,000)	---
101-61 Energy adjustment (rescission).....	(-349,000)	---	(-349,000)	(-349,000)	---	(-349,000)	---
101-61 Equipment adjustment (rescission).....	(-3,500,000)	---	(-3,500,000)	(-3,500,000)	---	(-3,500,000)	---
Total, operating expenses, general fund (net)...	(28,426,000)	---	(27,426,000)	(28,426,000)	---	(+28,426,000)	(+1,000,000)
Capital Outlay							
101-61 General Fund.....	(131,942,000)	---	(131,942,000)	(146,642,000)	(+14,700,000)	(+146,642,000)	(+14,700,000)
101-61 Rescission.....	(-15,970,000)	---	(-15,970,000)	(-15,970,000)	---	(-15,970,000)	---
Total, Chapter XII:							
New budget (obligational) authority.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
(By transfer).....	(1,000,000)	---	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	---	(+1,000,000)	---
(District of Columbia funds (net)).....	(144,398,000)	---	(143,398,000)	(159,098,000)	(+14,700,000)	(+159,098,000)	(+15,700,000)
(Appropriations).....	(239,226,000)	---	(219,619,000)	(235,319,000)	(-3,907,000)	(+235,319,000)	(+15,700,000)
(Rescission).....	(-94,828,000)	---	(-76,221,000)	(-76,221,000)	(+18,607,000)	(-76,221,000)	---

Doc. No.	Supplemental Request	House	Senate	Conference	Requests	Conference vs. House	Senate
Total, Title I:							
New budget (obligational) authority (net)...	3,127,793,000	3,719,976,500	3,262,628,500	3,265,968,500	+138,175,500	-454,008,000	+3,340,000
Appropriations.....	(3,127,793,000)	(3,809,976,500)	(3,292,001,500)	(3,324,001,500)	(+196,208,500)	(-485,975,000)	(+32,000,000)
Rescission.....	-94,828,000	-90,000,000	-105,594,000	-171,754,000	-76,926,000	-81,754,000	-66,160,000
(Reappropriation).....	(4,308,000)	---	---	---	(-4,308,000)	---	---
Advance appropriations, FY 1990.....	---	---	---	(37,500,000)	(+37,500,000)	(+37,500,000)	(+37,500,000)
(By transfer).....	(307,661,000)	(386,736,000)	(78,518,000)	(209,158,000)	(-98,503,000)	(-177,578,000)	(+130,640,000)
(By transfer, trust funds).....	---	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	(+250,000)	---	---
(Loan authorization).....	---	---	(-15,400,000)	(-10,056,000)	(-10,056,000)	(-10,056,000)	(+5,344,000)
(Limitation on administrative expenses).....	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)	---	---	---
TITLE II - URGENT SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS							
CHAPTER I							
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE							
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration							
Operations, research, and facilities.....	---	---	---	28,400,000	+28,400,000	+28,400,000	+28,400,000
(By transfer).....	(19,200,000)	---	(19,200,000)	---	(-19,200,000)	---	(-19,200,000)
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE							
Legal Activities							
Salaries and expenses, General Legal Activities.....	3,416,000	---	---	1,800,000	-1,616,000	+1,800,000	+1,800,000
(By transfer).....	---	---	(1,000,000)	---	---	---	(-1,000,000)
Salaries and expenses, U.S. Attorneys.....	12,476,000	---	---	---	-12,476,000	---	---
Assets forfeiture fund (rescission).....	---	---	---	-2,232,000	-2,232,000	-2,232,000	-2,232,000
Total, Legal Activities.....	15,892,000	---	---	-432,000	-16,324,000	-432,000	-432,000
Federal Bureau of Investigation							
Salaries and expenses.....	23,010,000	---	---	---	-23,010,000	---	---
Office of Justice Programs							
Justice assistance.....	2,900,000	---	---	---	-2,900,000	---	---
Rescission.....	---	---	---	-2,053,000	-2,053,000	-2,053,000	-2,053,000
Total, Department of Justice.....	41,802,000	---	---	-2,485,000	-44,287,000	-2,485,000	-2,485,000
DEPARTMENT OF STATE							
International peacekeeping activities and operations (by transfer).....	---	---	(125,000,000)	(125,000,000)	(+125,000,000)	(+125,000,000)	---
THE JUDICIARY							
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services							
Salaries and expenses.....	30,000,000	---	---	---	-30,000,000	---	---
Fees of jurors and commissioners.....	8,865,000	---	---	---	-8,865,000	---	---
Court security.....	1,080,000	---	---	---	-1,080,000	---	---
Defender services.....	6,750,000	---	---	---	-6,750,000	---	---
Total, Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services.....	46,695,000	---	---	---	-46,695,000	---	---

1989 SUPPLEMENTAL BILL (H.R. 2402)

Doc. No.	Supplemental Request	House	Senate	Conference	Requests	Conference vs. House	Senate
Administrative Office of the United States Courts							
S.Doc. 101-7							
101-40	Salaries and expenses.....	1,250,000	---	---	---	-1,250,000	---
Federal Judicial Center							
101-40	Salaries and expenses.....	440,000	---	---	---	-440,000	---
	Total, The Judiciary.....	48,385,000	---	---	---	-48,385,000	---
RELATED AGENCIES							
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION							
Maritime Administration							
101-4	Federal Ship Financing Fund.....	515,000,000	515,000,000	515,000,000	515,000,000	---	---
101-4	Portion applied to debt reduction.....	-515,000,000	-515,000,000	-515,000,000	-515,000,000	---	---
	Total, Department of Transportation.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
Federal Communications Commission							
101-4	Salaries and expenses (by transfer).....	(1,431,000)	---	---	---	(-1,431,000)	---
	Total, Chapter I:						
	New budget (obligational) authority.....	90,187,000	---	---	25,915,000	-64,272,000	+25,915,000
	(By transfer).....	(20,631,000)	---	(145,200,000)	(125,000,000)	(+104,369,000)	(+125,000,000)
CHAPTER II							
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - MILITARY							
---	Administrative provisions.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHAPTER III							
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR							
---	Administrative provisions.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHAPTER IV							
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION							
Federal Aviation Administration							
101-40	Aircraft Purchase Loan Guarantee Program.....	11,905,941	11,905,941	---	11,905,941	---	+11,905,941
	Mandatory.....	---	---	10,770,941	---	---	-10,770,941
101-40	Portion applied to debt reduction.....	-10,770,941	-10,770,941	---	-10,770,941	---	-10,770,941
	Mandatory.....	---	---	-10,770,941	---	---	+10,770,941
	Total, Chapter IV:						
	New budget (obligational) authority.....	1,135,000	1,135,000	---	1,135,000	---	+1,135,000

1989 SUPPLEMENTAL BILL (H.R. 2402)

Doc. No.	Supplemental Request	House	Senate	Conference	Requests	Conference vs. House	Senate
CHAPTER V							
Executive Office of the President							
--- Office of Administration.....	---	---	1,500,000	1,500,000	+1,500,000	+1,500,000	---
Independent Agencies							
--- Federal Election Commission:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
--- Salaries and expenses 1/.....	---	---	250,000	---	---	---	-250,000
101- (By transfer).....	(368,000)	---	---	(250,000)	(-118,000)	(+250,000)	(+250,000)
--- General Services Administration:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
--- Expenses presidential transition (rescission)....	---	---	-250,000	---	---	---	+250,000
Office of Personnel Management							
--- Administrative provisions.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total, Chapter V:							
--- New budget (obligational) authority.....	---	---	1,500,000	1,500,000	+1,500,000	+1,500,000	---
--- Appropriations.....	---	---	(1,750,000)	(1,500,000)	(+1,500,000)	(+1,500,000)	(-250,000)
--- Rescission.....	---	---	-250,000	---	---	---	+250,000
--- (By transfer).....	(368,000)	---	---	(250,000)	(-118,000)	(+250,000)	(+250,000)
CHAPTER VI							
National Science Foundation							
101-40 Research and related activities (limitation on administrative expenses).....	(1,100,000)	(750,000)	(750,000)	(750,000)	(-350,000)	---	---
Total, Title II:							
--- New budget (obligational) authority.....	91,322,000	1,135,000	1,500,000	28,550,000	-62,772,000	+27,415,000	+27,050,000
--- Appropriations.....	(617,092,941)	(526,905,941)	(527,520,941)	(558,605,941)	(-58,487,000)	(+31,700,000)	(+31,085,000)
--- Appropriations for debt reduction.....	(-525,770,941)	(-525,770,941)	(-525,770,941)	(-525,770,941)	---	---	---
--- (By transfer).....	(20,999,000)	---	(145,200,000)	(125,250,000)	(+104,251,000)	(+125,250,000)	(-19,950,000)
--- (Limitation on administrative expenses).....	(1,100,000)	(750,000)	(750,000)	(750,000)	(-350,000)	---	---
TITLE IV - GENERAL PROVISIONS							
101-40 General reduction to offset discretionary requests....	-829,418,000	---	---	---	+829,418,000	---	---
Grand Total:							
--- New budget (obligational) authority (net)...	2,389,697,000	3,721,111,500	3,264,128,500	3,294,518,500	+904,821,500	-426,593,000	+30,390,000
--- Appropriations.....	(2,915,467,941)	(4,336,882,441)	(3,819,522,441)	(3,882,607,441)	(+967,139,500)	(-454,275,000)	(+63,085,000)
--- Appropriations for debt reduction.....	(-525,770,941)	(-525,770,941)	(-525,770,941)	(-525,770,941)	---	---	---
--- Rescission.....	(-94,828,000)	(-90,000,000)	(-105,844,000)	(-176,039,000)	(-81,211,000)	(-86,039,000)	(-70,195,000)
--- (Reappropriation).....	(4,308,000)	---	---	---	(-4,308,000)	---	---
--- Advance appropriations, FY 1990.....	---	---	---	(37,500,000)	(+37,500,000)	(+37,500,000)	(+37,500,000)
--- (By transfer).....	(328,660,000)	(386,736,000)	(223,718,000)	(334,408,000)	(+5,748,000)	(-52,328,000)	(+110,690,000)
--- (By transfer, trust funds).....	---	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	(+250,000)	---	---
--- (Loan authorization).....	---	---	(-15,400,000)	(-10,056,000)	(-10,056,000)	(-10,056,000)	(+5,344,000)
--- (Limitation on administrative expenses).....	(3,600,000)	(3,250,000)	(3,250,000)	(3,250,000)	(-350,000)	---	---

1/ FEC Supplemental request transmitted to the Congress on February 24, 1989.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I think this ship, which has been adrift for 3 months now, has finally come home to port. The ship has been in dire straits, wracked by cataclysms, threatened with foundering by storms, stymied by weeks of dead calm, and even had a few mutinies over its bounty.

Its sailors are weak, wounded, covered with bruises, sleepless, clothes in bad shape, if not bad taste, and in need of some "R and R". There is at least one group of veterans happy to see this ship limp in, and I am happy for them too. But I think this ship has finally come home.

As one of the sailors on this good ship "Lollygag", I hope I never see one like it again, and that's no fooling around.

But I do want to thank the captain of the ship, the admiral, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, JAMIE WHITTEN, for all of his tireless work.

Yesterday, we spent all day working this thing out, and I look forward in the months and years ahead to the same kind of close and cooperative relations that we enjoyed yesterday.

Let me also express my appreciation to the chairman of the Senate Committee, Senator ROBERT BYRD, who at one point regaled us by tracing the origin of the tradition that the House originates appropriations bills back to the 15th century—he is a scholar and a gentleman—and also my good friend, the ranking minority member, Senator MARK HATFIELD, a prince among men.

Let me also thank the staff, particularly the front office, Fred Mohrman, Dennis Kedzior and Ed Powers.

Mr. Speaker, as the chairman said, yesterday we worked out a compromise that makes this bill very different from the bill that was last brought to the floor Wednesday. Essentially, what we have done is resolve all the problems that were pending when the bill was brought up. Hopefully we have resolved them in a way that is acceptable to all.

There is \$75 million for drug programs, for local law enforcement, initiation of three new prisons, and needed equipment.

That \$75 million was obtained by reducing the telescope in half this year and reducing the amount provided for agriculture direct operating loans.

Let me say that there is no one who fought harder for the drug law enforcement funding than the chairman.

Even though the writing was on the wall, once the Senate voted four times to delete it, and the administration indicated it would not accept the additional spending, the chairman fought tooth and nail. The same goes for the chairman of the Commerce Justice Subcommittee, the Gentleman from Iowa, [NEAL SMITH].

A compromise was worked out on Legal Services. The scorekeeping provisions relating to moving the pay date and section 202 loans have been removed. And the \$3 million for the Toxicological Research Center has been dropped.

Mr. Speaker, this bill contains much needed supplemental funding for many programs, including:

\$1.2 billion for Veterans programs, including \$340 million for way overdue funding for medical care. I hope that medical system can get back on its feet as soon as possible. It is really not fair what happened to the veterans on this one. But I think they are free at last.

\$892 million for Guaranteed Student Loans;

\$423 million for Foster Care programs;

\$348 million for Forest Fire fighting costs;

\$225 million for Food Stamps;

\$125 million by transfer for peace-keeping in Southwest Africa;

\$100 million for refugees, including badly needed funding for Soviet refugees; and

\$90 million for trade adjustment assistance.

In total, depending upon whose numbers you believe—and there have been at least three different sets of figures at all times on this bill—the bill provides \$3.2 billion in new budget authority. That is a long, long, way from the \$4.7 billion reported out of full committee on April 18.

It is almost exactly the total of the Conte substitute offered at that time.

The bill has been passed by the Senate, and it is acceptable to the administration. It will be signed. If they do not sign it, I will personally go down and start tearing down the Old Executive Office Building stone by stone.

Let me say to all of you who have worked so hard to get the supplemental funding for the one truly dire emergency in here—the Veterans Medical Care—Chairman MONTGOMERY, Vice Chairman STUMP, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. McEWEN, and many, many others—thank you.

Our veterans have needed this bill for 3 months. They need it now. Free the veterans.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENTS, COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE, AND JUDICIARY

The agreement provides \$75 million in budget authority and outlays in fiscal year 1989 for antidrug purposes for the Department of Justice and the judiciary. This is a reduction from the \$322 million in the House bill.

These funds are intended to strengthen Federal domestic drug law enforcement at the local level. As stated in the bill language, the funds may be used to acquire military facilities for use as prisons or Civilian Conservation Corps, or boot camp, type use for drug offenders. Other uses

could include additional assistant U.S. attorneys, deputy U.S. marshals and other agents, to speed up the planning for three new prisons, and to provide additional automatic data processing equipment.

These antidrug funds are to be obligated completely before the end of the fiscal year on October 1 to ensure that the war on drugs is, in fact, accelerated. To this end the bill requires monthly reports on obligations by the Attorney General.

In addition to the \$71 million provided to the Department of Justice, the remaining \$4 million is for necessary fees of jurors and commissioners within the judiciary.

The agreement also includes compromise language regarding the activities of the Board of the Legal Services Corporation. The language prohibits the current Board from considering, developing, and implementing a competitive award system for grant awards, except for in-house reviews or hearings on proposals for such a system. Competitive award systems currently in place can remain in place.

The LSC language also requires that 1989 grants shall be funded through the end of calendar 1989 rather than the end of the fiscal year as proposed by the current Board, and that all 1989 grants not be subject to regulations imposed after October 1, 1989, relating to fee generating cases or the use of private funds. Stronger Senate language prohibiting a much wider range of new regulations, policies, rules, guidelines, instructions, data collection systems, and accounting and audit procedures was dropped as part of the agreement.

The House receded to the Senate addition of \$4 million for the Public Safety Officers' Benefit Program. Benefits under this program were doubled last year by the Congress.

The conferees have agreed to provide \$28.4 million for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The total includes \$13.2 million for the Geostationary Satellite Program, \$2,129,000 for requirements of the Marine Mammal Protection Act Amendments of 1988, and \$13,071,000 to prevent cutbacks and closures at National Weather Service facilities around the country.

The conference agreement provides \$1.8 million for the Office of Redress Administration in the Department of Justice for the initial costs of identifying Japanese-Americans interned during World War II for the purpose of making payments under the Civil Liberties Act of 1988. These funds are offset with rescissions from the assets forfeiture fund and justice assistance.

The House receded to a Senate earmark of \$200,000 from funds available to the National Institute of Justice for a study by the University of South

Carolina into the causes and effects of drug use in the black community.

The Senate receded on its language directing the FBI Director to expand a cost-of-living bonus plan to the Bureau's Newark, NJ, employees. Currently, New York City employees are receiving such benefits under a provision in the Intelligence Authorization Act. The conferees agreed that the question of compensation of Federal employees in high cost areas should be dealt with on a broad rather than piecemeal basis.

The House receded to Senate language waiving the Jones Act to allow four vessels of uncertain U.S. birth-right to transact business in U.S. coastal waters.

The House receded on technical language authorizing the use of aircraft, including aerostats, for testing television broadcasting to Cuba via TV-Marti.

And finally, the conferees agreed to compromise language which would allow former U.S. magistrates to be appointed as magistrates in States in which they are not members of the bar.

This amendment also includes language added in conference prohibiting the Department of Justice and the Small Business Administration from relocating, reorganizing or consolidating offices under their jurisdiction. Both agencies recently violated the committees' reprogramming procedures regarding the closure of offices.

Both bills included the mandatory amount of \$2.3 million for the judicial officers' retirement fund.

Mr. Speaker, the items that were contained in the H.R. 2072 conference report that was defeated on Wednesday pertaining to defense are included in this version of H.R. 2042. Those items are: A raise in the ceiling for MWR transportation costs; a rejection of the prohibition on funds for the MIRACL laser; putting the HMMWV vehicle on the list for multiyear procurement; purchase of \$50 million in cold weather gear by the Army; conducting a study in conjunction with OPM regarding the pay of health care professionals in the military; adding three positions to the DOD at the SES level 4; directing the Army in language to put \$36 million of an \$80 million reprogramming request in supply funds into aviation maintenance and the rest in P2 mission funds to help address the damage at Fort Hood by severe weather on May 13.

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

The bill includes all provisions added by the Senate to H.R. 2072, including an increased authorization for the Bonneville lock and dam project and direction to the Corps of Engineers to commit \$500,000 of previously appropriated funds to the design of the Mill Creek Lake project of Ohio. All items contained in the House version of H.R.

2072, with the exception of the Blue Tee land exchange, are included in H.R. 2402.

The bill includes \$55 million in new spending authority to purchase low-cost power for the uranium enrichment activities of the Department of Energy. This will be more than offset by revenues generated by the sale of enrichment services.

VA, HUD, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

The bill includes all items contained in the conference agreement on H.R. 2072 (H. Rept. 101-89), with the exception of provisions advancing the pay dates for three agencies of Government and a provision permitting revenues from the sale of section 202 mortgages to be credited to the 302(b) allocation of the Subcommittee on VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies. The bill modifies the conference report on H.R. 2072 by making only \$37.5 million of the \$75 million Green Bank telescope in West Virginia available for expenditure in fiscal year 1990.

The bill includes a transfer of \$5 million from the Facilities Development Planning [FDP] Program of the Department of Veterans' Affairs into the VA medical care account for the purchase of prosthetic devices. It also includes a transfer of another \$5 million from FDP into the VA working reserve. The bill includes \$88 million for public housing operating subsidies, including \$8.2 million to finance the antidrug effort in public housing.

The bill includes a limited waiver of civil service rules to permit immediate hiring for the Court of Veterans Appeals and provides limited transfer authority for the EPA and NASA. The bill also includes language to facilitate transfer of HUD section 202 projects to the new Handicapped Housing Program as authorized by the Housing Act of 1987.

The bill provides \$1.2 billion in new spending authority for the Department of Veterans' Affairs: \$340,125,000 of this spending authority is for VA medical care. The balance is dedicated to mandatory programs, including compensation and pensions, readjustment benefits, and the VA loan guaranty revolving fund.

At the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the conference report provides an additional \$35 million for research and program management through transfers from space flight, control and data communications, and requires that personnel compensation for fiscal year 1989 be made before the end of the fiscal year.

At the National Science Foundation, the conference agreement provides an additional \$75 million for research and related activities for replacement of the national radio astronomy telescope at the Greenbank Astronomy Observatory, \$37,500,000 to be made available in fiscal year 1989 and \$37,500,000 to be made available in

fiscal year 1990. In addition, bill language is provided to increase the limitation by \$750,000 on program development and management for increased pay costs, as requested by the National Science Foundation.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

The House receded to Senate amendments 14 through 17, which made minor changes in the House language earmarking \$200,000 in economic support funds available to assist the democratic transition in Poland.

The conferees agreed to compromise language providing \$3 million in previously appropriated economic support funds for the promotion of democracy in Nicaragua. Half of the money would go to the Organization of American States for election monitoring activities. These funds are in addition to the \$2 million included for such activities in the fiscal 1989 Foreign Assistance Appropriations Act.

The House receded to Senate language directing the Secretaries of State and Treasury and the Administrator of AID to seek revision in economic activities reports of international agencies to include information on the depletion or degradation of natural resources. Report language directs the agencies to work toward the improvement of adequate accounting systems in this area.

The conferees agreed to compromise language providing \$125 million by transfer for U.N. peacekeeping activities. Funds for the U.N. Transition Assistance Group working in southwest Africa are made available in two tranches subject to Presidential certification that all parties are adhering to the peace agreement between South Africa, Angola, and Cuba, including the withdrawal of Cuban troops and SWAPO forces.

The House receded to a Senate provision relaxing current limitations on aid to Haiti by excepting up to \$12 million in Public Law 480 food aid and animal and plant health programs which benefit primarily the United States.

The House also receded to Senate language expressing the sense of the Senate that the President should not appoint a new Administrator of the Panama Canal Commission until he certifies that Panama has a democratically elected government. Under the Panama Canal Treaty the next canal Administrator is to be a Panamanian.

And finally, the House receded to Senate language extending the period during which the United States is to buy back Stinger missiles and components previously sold in Bahrain. The existing deadline is July 22, 1989, and conference agreement extends this to October 31, 1989.

The amendment also assigns responsibility for missile proliferation issues to the Undersecretary of State for Co-

ordinating Security Assistance Policy and requires a report from the Secretary of State stating the administration's strategy for dealing with missile proliferation.

Both the House and Senate bills included \$100 million by transfer or in new budget authority, at the discretion of the President, for emergency refugee admissions and assistance. Of the total, \$85 million is for the admission of additional refugees from the Soviet Union and the East bloc, and \$15 million is for refugee assistance in Africa and Asia.

INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

The conference report includes several provisions under the jurisdiction of the Interior Subcommittee.

The conference report provides \$342 million for reimbursement of 1988 and 1989 firefighting costs by agencies of the Interior and Agriculture Departments. The bill provides \$30 million to the Bureau of Land Management; \$2.9 million to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; \$25 million to the National Park Service; \$33.6 million to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and \$250 million to the U.S. Forest Service. These amounts were transferred from other accounts within these departments to pay for firefighting costs which exceeded the amounts provided in the regular appropriation bill. An unexpectedly serious fire season accounted for this cost overrun.

The President requested only \$250 million for the Forest Service to cover firefighting costs.

Bill language is included restricting the use of funds to study the sale of the Naval Petroleum Reserves.

Bill language is included which would allow Interior Department appropriations accounts to be reimbursed directly by any party for expenses related to any discharge of oil into the environment.

The provision also expands the Department's emergency transfer authority to include activities related to oil spills. The conferees accepted a Senate amendment which provides \$7.3 million to the Department of the Interior for contingency planning and response activities related to the oil spill in Alaska.

The conferees also accepted a Senate amendment which set a new deadline for completion of the third solicitation of the Clean Coal Technology Program.

The conference report also provides \$150,000 in administrative funds for the implementation of the Aleutian and Pribilof Island Restitution Act; \$400,000 in competitive research grants into the effect of forest fires in the Yellowstone area, and language is included clarifying a provision in Public Law 100-446 concerning Forest Service receipts.

The conference agreement also includes a provision which prevents the

Interior Department from listing the Al Capone House on the National Register of Historic Places. Section 302 authorizes the King Center and the National Park Service to use funds to construct a parking lot at the Martin Luther King National Historic Site.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

In the Department of Labor, the conference report provides \$90,648,000 in supplemental funds for training and benefits under the Trade Adjustment Assistance Act. This is \$36,000,000 less than was provided in the House bill, but is based on a revised estimate from the Department of Labor. These funds are to provide benefits to workers made eligible by last year's Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988. Of the funds provided, \$56,000,000 is for weekly benefits and \$34,648,000 is for training, job search, and relocation allowances.

The conference agreement also provides authority to States to use Employment Service funds to carry out the targeted jobs tax credit. Fiscal year 1989 appropriations were not sufficient to operate the TJTC Program through the year, and some States are experiencing difficulty operating the programs. In addition, the managers approve an administration request for an additional \$3,200,000 for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to help the transition from Federal to State coverage in the State of California resulting from last year's referendum. Finally, the conference report provides authority, requested by the Labor Department, to transfer \$1,445,000 from the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund to adjudication of longshore cases.

In the Department of Health and Human Services, the conference report provides \$800,000 to the Health Resources and Services Administration to conduct an evaluation of rural health care needs. In the Health Care Financing Administration, the managers have included language prohibiting the multiyear grants under the rural health care transition program.

In addition, the conference agreement deleted a proviso in the fiscal year 1989 appropriations act which limited the amount the Social Security Administration could spend on data processing and telecommunications costs to \$170 million. The conference report also provides an additional \$423,345,000, to cover the Federal share of foster care and adoption assistance services that have already been provided by States, and will fully satisfy the Federal obligation required under this entitlement program. Both of these items were requested by the President.

In the Department of Education, the conference report provides authority to continue impact aid eligibility for certain school districts, for fiscal year

1989 only, whose eligibility has been affected by circumstances beyond their control. For Rehabilitation Services and Handicapped Research, the agreement clarifies our intent that what we originally appropriated for these programs in the fiscal year 1989 appropriation act should not have been reduced by the Education Department. The bill also provides \$892,482,000, requested by the President, for additional costs of the Guaranteed Student Loan Program resulting principally from increased interest costs.

The conference agreement also provides \$1,600,000 in higher education for the Secretary to make a grant to such entity as he deems appropriate. It is my hope that the Secretary will make that grant to the Urban Education Foundation in Philadelphia to complete a project begun in 1983. In addition, the conference report provides \$790,000 for the Office of Civil Rights to handle increased complaint compliance reviews resulting from the enactment of the Civil Rights Restoration Act, and \$440,000 for the inspector general to expedite investigations of fraud and abuse in postsecondary institutions. Finally, the managers have agreed to a rescission of \$5,533,000 from the National Student Loan Data System, a nonoperational system, to offset the costs of discretionary increases.

For the related agencies, the conference agreement provides \$150,000 for the inspector general of the Railroad Retirement Board to conduct an audit of the board's processing of Medicare claims. For the Prescription Drug Payment Review Commission, the conferees provide \$250,000, from transfers of \$125,000 each from the Prospective Payment Assessment Commission and the Physician Payment Review Commission. In addition, the conferees agreed to provide \$1,750,000 for authorized start up activities leading to the White House Conference on Library and Information Services. Finally, the conference report provides bill language modifying the Social Security Act exempting the National Commission on Children from civil service hiring and recruitment requirements as is the practice with most independent agencies.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

In the only item in disagreement the House receded to Senate language authorizing the Library of Congress to provide financial management services to the U.S. Capitol Preservation Commission, which has no such capability presently.

Both the House and Senate bills included a death gratuity payment to the widow of the late Representative Bill Nichols of Alabama.

TREASURY-POSTAL SERVICE-GENERAL
GOVERNMENT

The conference agreement includes several provisions under the jurisdiction of the Treasury Subcommittee.

The House bill included \$4 million for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; \$35 million for Customs Service salaries and expenses; \$51 million for the Customs Service air interdiction program, and \$6 million for the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. This funding for drug programs was deleted as part of the compromise.

The House bill included transfers totaling \$81.5 million for three Treasury Department offices as requested by the President. Two million dollars within the Office of the Secretary; \$5.5 million from unspecified other Treasury bureaus to the Financial Management Service; \$74 million within accounts of the Internal Revenue Service. There is no budget impact because of these transfers, and they are needed to meet unanticipated, uncontrollable costs. The conference agreement eliminated these transfers and instead the Department was directed to use general transfer authority to meet these needs. The usual reporting requirements are expected to be followed.

The conference agreement accepted a House provision to include bill language which would allow the U.S. Secret Service to extend the availability of \$2 million beyond fiscal year 1989 for the construction of security barriers around the south portion of the White House. Bill language requested by the administration was also included which would authorize the Office of Personnel Management to obligate until expended \$7 million already authorized for 1989 for costs to be incurred in implementing the recordkeeping system of the FERS system. This proposal would not affect outlays.

Bill language was included to give the Office of Personnel Management authority for setting wage rates for certain health care personnel. The committee claims that "this authority will allow OPM to maintain parity among Federal agencies regarding pay rates for health care personnel."

The conferees accepted several provisions included by the Senate: Language authorizing the transfer of two E2C aircraft from the Customs Service to the Coast Guard; \$1.5 million for grants to certain political parties in Puerto Rico for statehood referendum; \$250,000 for the Federal Election Commission to be derived by transfer from unexpended Presidential transition expenses; \$1.5 million for expenses associated with the relocation of NOAA offices.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CONTE. I yield to my good friend, the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in total support of this dire supplemental appropriation.

Let me say to the gentleman in the well and also to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], my chairman, and to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. TRAXLER] and to the gentleman from New York [Mr. GREEN] and the rest of the Members on the Appropriations Committee my appreciation for the wonderful work they did.

We were not hollering "wolf" on the hospital care funding. It had to be done.

I would like the record to show to our veterans organizations that the problem of funding on this medical care for veterans was not in the House of Representatives. It was caused by the other body. They delayed us. I would certainly like to make that crystal clear, that the House of Representatives sent the other body a clean bill and they did not act on it; but thanks to all this hard work, the funding will be allocated to the veterans hospitals this next week and we will get back on track of taking care of these veterans and quit turning them away.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this supplemental. It contains more than \$1.1 billion for veterans benefits and services. It contains \$340 million for veterans health care. For weeks we have known many VA hospitals were running out of money and thousands of veterans needing health care were being denied such care.

Mr. Speaker, I regret it has taken the other body so long to pass the veterans supplemental. We sent the other body a separate veterans supplemental on two occasions. On both occasions the other body failed to act.

I have spoken with Secretary Derwinski and he has assured me that he will quickly authorize the entire \$340 million to be obligated to hospitals in the field. So although the enactment of this legislation is far later than it should be, it is better late than never.

This bill also contains \$3.1 million for the new U.S. Veterans Court of Appeals.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague, the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Mr. WHITTEN, and the very able ranking minority member of the full committee, Mr. CONTE, for the efforts they have made in behalf of our veterans. I want to also pay a special tribute to the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Michigan, [Mr. TRAXLER] who has been deeply involved in getting the funds contained in this bill. No one has worked harder for our veterans than BOB TRAXLER and we appreciate his leadership. I also want to thank the very able ranking minority member of the subcommittee, BILL GREEN, who has been a strong advocate for our veterans over the years.

I urge my colleagues to adopt this measure.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman from Mississippi for his cooperation.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CONTE. I yield to my good friend, the gentleman from New York.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, let me just say that we really do owe to Chairman WHITTEN and the ranking member, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONTE] a debt of gratitude. Quite often we fight, Democrats and Republicans, on this floor. Let me assure you that this is a case where the House of Representatives won the battle. We have eliminated about 80 percent of the problems that we had with this bill, and that is why I would urge all the conservatives on both sides of the aisle, even though as a matter of principle this is not all dire, we won this battle. We need the money for the veterans. We ought to pass this bill right now. So I take my hat off to all of you. Congratulations.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CONTE. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Just for a quick comment or two, I want to join in the accolades the gentleman has doled out to the Members responsible for bringing us all together.

Now, there is no question that when it started out, it was a dire emergency for veterans, with only a few other incidental items. Yes, there have been some other items added, but that is only in the interest of compromise.

I think for those of you who may still have some reservation about the fact that there are additional items other than those original ones proposed, bear this in mind. In years past we have had a first, second, third supplemental, maybe emergency, et cetera, et cetera. This is "the" supplemental appropriation for this current fiscal year. That means through September 30, this is going to be it. It had to involve a few other things to make absolutely sure that we are not going to be forced to another one before we get to the end of the fiscal year.

I think you have all done a good job. It is within what the administration can assimilate as far as the testimony of the Budget Director to us.

So I applaud all those responsible and hope there will be an overwhelming vote in support of this.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CONTE. I yield to my friend, the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for yielding this time and rise in support of the supple-

mental appropriations bill embodied in the Senate amendment to H.R. 2402.

Mr. Speaker, this bill provides for a number of dire and urgent needs our Government faces, including funding for veterans medical care and other veterans programs, funding for guaranteed student loans, funding for the National Weather Service, and additional funding to fight the war on drugs.

The bill also contains a modified version of a Senate amendment to H.R. 2072, an administrative provision with respect to the Legal Services Corporation.

The original Senate amendment would have prevented the Legal Services Corporation from considering, developing, or implementing a system for the competitive award of grants and contracts, including support centers. It also would have prohibited the Corporation from enforcing any regulation, guideline, grant condition, or other specific procedures not in operational effect as of October 1, 1988. The essence of the Senate amendment, in my view, was to deny the Corporation the legal authority to adequately account for the use of Federal funds, prevent and address instances of fraud, waste, or abuse of Federal funds, otherwise manage LSC programs, and ensure that LSC attorneys are properly devoting resources toward the main goal of the LSC—the provision of basic legal services to the poor.

The bill contains significant improvements to the Senate amendment. First, in no way does it depart from the current law requirement that a new Board of Directors, nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, shall develop and implement a system for the competitive award of grants and contracts, including support centers. Second, the bill does not preclude the Corporation's current Board, individual Board members, or staff from engaging in in-house reviews of or holding hearings on proposals for a competitive award system, nor does it prohibit any competitive awards programs currently in existence. While a new Board must implement competition and the current Board cannot, the current Board, as well as the Corporation's staff, can and will perform a valuable function by focusing attention on the issues associated with competition and holding hearings on proposals for making such awards. Since the Congress expects the Corporation's new Board to move with dispatch on the implementation of competition, as much preparatory work as is possible should be completed. Third, on the subject of regulations, the Corporation has adopted amendments to the existing regulations dealing with fee-generating cases (45 CFR pt. 1609) and the use of private funds (45 CFR pts. 1610 and

1611), but has not given notice of its intent to publish the amendments to these regulations in final form. While the Corporation may publish these regulatory amendments in final form, the Corporation may not enforce the amendments in connection with the legal services grants and contracts made for the calendar year 1989. Nothing, however, prevents the Corporation from enforcing these regulatory amendments after the end of calendar year 1989. Fourth, it also should be noted that this bill does not preclude the Corporation from moving forward to make final its previously adopted regulation prohibiting the legal services programs from engaging in redistributing activity—including the use of private funds to pay for such activity. Nor does the bill limit the Corporation's ability to enforce or otherwise use its policies, rules, guidelines, instructions, data collection systems, and accounting and audit procedures. As I stated earlier, it is both desirable and important that the Corporation be allowed to manage and require accountability of the legal services programs.

While I and others would prefer no LSC language at all in this supplemental appropriations, this language removes the most onerous shackles embodied in the LSC amendment passed by the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I also commend the chairman of the full Appropriations Committee, Mr. WHITTEN, and the ranking member, Mr. CONTE, for their tireless efforts on this supplemental and for making this compromise language possible. I also wish to acknowledge and commend my chairman, the gentleman from Iowa, for his perseverance on a matter of great personal concern to him and many of us—the war on drugs, for his leadership on our subcommittee's portion of this supplemental, and for his consideration of this Member's interests throughout the process.

Mr. Speaker, I recommend adoption of the bill.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 13 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH], the chairman of the subcommittee which handles law enforcement and so many other things. The gentleman is thoroughly familiar, more so than any of us, with the real need which we try to meet in this bill.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, first of all, I want to thank the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] for really standing firm to make more adequate funding available for the No. 1 problem in this country. Crime is the No. 1 problem in this country, and since most violent crimes are drug-related, illegal drugs are also the No. 1 problem in this country. It is the No. 1 problem in Chicago; it is the No. 1 problem in New York. It is the No. 1

problem in Los Angeles, and every major city, in every small city, in rural areas and everywhere it is time we know whether the country is going to be committed to fighting this problem.

Now, \$75 million is all that is in the bill for law enforcement and crime, but I want to point out that the language is as important as the amount of money. The language in the bill permits the leveraging of the \$75 million so that enhanced programs and new initiatives will have the funds available during the next 100 days they would have had in the first 100 days of a new fiscal year.

Let me explain. We would ordinarily provide the full amount of obligation authority to initiate, plan, and complete an entire prison, and to do that might require us to appropriate \$60 million for one prison. During the first 100 days mainly what they do is go out, find the site, maybe do some of the planning, line up the architect, and they would spend very little of the authority they have to obligate, but instead of that approach, we are leveraging the \$75 million so that they can pay the first 100 day's cost on a much greater total program.

Now, the administration tells us that they have the capital right now to initiate a program to construct eight prisons. That would be two complexes of three each, plus three others, and also to take advantage of some of these newly closed military bases. This \$75 million will give them the money needed to take the initial steps for handling all of that even though the eventual cost for the program may be \$500 million.

The language says they shall initiate a program to build not less than three, it would require about \$25 million or \$30 million the first 100 days for a \$500 million program, so they can go ahead with that program. Without this language, they could not do it. Ordinarily we front fund the whole cost of a facility before they can spend \$1. So that is terribly important. Also, they have the funds to locate and initiate plans to use closed military bases for drug related activities.

In addition to that, they will have the money so they can interface the computers. Do you know that the DEA cannot even communicate with the FBI and cannot exchange information with the Border Patrol by computer instantaneously at the present time?

Each one stores its own information but needs to have up-to-date information that is in the others' system. The money in this bill also gets them started 100 days earlier and thus permit them to complete interfacing these systems 100 days earlier.

We do have some emergencies coming up also and they can handle those, so I want to thank Chairman

WHITTEN for being so insistent on having drug money in this bill. For example the DEA has insufficient funds to even complete the fiscal year in some field offices, in their most important investigative unit and in their aircraft program, let alone expanding as needed.

It was even said as an excuse that they still have unobligated funds. To the untrained ear that sounds like and was designed to sound like they have a surplus. That is not so. Of course, they had unobligated funds at the end of the second quarter because they are prohibited from spending third quarter and fourth quarter funds in the second quarter. The Defense Department is well over \$100 billion in unobligated funds but that doesn't mean it is surplus to the programs for which that obligation authority was given.

The Department of Veterans' Affairs has unobligated funds in the hospital account too but that is fourth quarter money and so everyone agreed they needed more obligation authority in this supplemental. They do not have a surplus for law enforcement accounts and an enhancement in programs requires this supplemental.

Now why were we so insistent on considering more funds for the drug program as being as important as other things in this bill? It is because drugs and crime and law enforcement is the No. 1 problem in this country. The polls show that it is the No. 1 problem and this is one case where I think the polls are right, no question about it. It is truly a national problem. It reaches into every community, into every city, into every county, even down into the local school districts. It is truly a national problem if there ever was a national problem, and it is not even limited to adults.

One thousand babies are being born each day who are addicted to drugs because their mothers were on drugs; 1,000 per day. By the end of this fiscal year that is another 100,000 babies that will be born that will be addicted to drugs at birth and have to go through withdrawal pains at the same time they are trying to make the transition from the umbilical cord to sustenance by mouth. One hundred thousand; that is more than all the lives we lost in Vietnam.

Even if we were to solve this drug problem today, those 100,000 babies that will be born will still have problems and be a part of society, some of them will die, some of them will be afflicted for life, but they will be around for longer than our lives. If we were to solve the sale and distribution and addiction problem today, we would still have a lot of problems with those who have suffered permanent damage and for a lot of years to come.

We have delayed too long. Last year we were delayed while the omnibus drug bill of 1988 was developed and

passed. Then when the drug bill passed, budget caps did not permit full funding. Without the money, that bill was really a hoax. The small amount of money that was provided could have been provided without the new bill.

Now it has been argued that we should wait for the drug czar to make a report in September. That is another delay. We do not need the delay, because Secretary Bennett has already said and the President has already said that we need more for law enforcement. Even though the administration opposed the funding in the bill, they have both said we need more for more law enforcement than we have in this bill. We do not need to wait for another report.

Some say we cannot move both on the veterans supplemental and a drug bill at the same time, and even indicate veterans are opposed to the supplemental on drugs. I don't believe it.

Veterans are just as interested with getting on with the war on drugs as any group. These babies being born addicted to drugs are in many cases their children or grandchildren or close relatives. Veterans are just as sensitive to social problems and suffering caused by drugs as any group. They are not single-issue people, they are not monolithic in their interests in this country. The impression some Members of Congress leave that veterans are only interested in veterans benefits is not salable with me and does veterans as a group a disservice.

Veterans would be the last ones to give up on any war without at least making an all-out effort and the war on drugs is no exception. It is not an either/or proposition. We must take care of veterans and also seriously fight a war against illegal drugs and crime.

Anyone who thinks they are helping veterans or even making points with veterans by opposing a speedup in the war on drugs is wrong.

Some members have been saying we can't do both the drug problem and also fund welfare and other social programs.

But the drug problem reaches into every community and at least indirectly to every family in America. It has virtually destroyed many families and in other cases, curtailed the freedom of everyone to move about freely. Right here in Washington, in every area of the city, danger lurks around the corner for anyone who goes out and it is not even limited to darkness. Every area is involved including the inner city and no one is more affected than the same people who are dependent on social programs. You ask people who are dependent on welfare and social programs what their No. 1 priority is and they will say, control drugs—get drugs out of our neighborhood, our schools, and protect us from

drug related crimes. When there is a drug bust in an inner city neighborhood, the local residents turn out to cheer the law enforcement officers. You have never heard of one instance where a welfare recipient said we should divert money from enforcing drug laws in order to increase a social program they themselves need.

The President has asked for funding for an additional 18 prisons or more starting in November. The professionals at the working level say they could get started on 8 of these now if they had the obligation authority and also take advantage of some closed military bases. The supplemental only provides authority sufficient to start three and concert some military facilities so that would certainly not be too much. Incarceration for violent criminals is expensive. It costs from \$20,000 to \$60,000 per inmate, but the same criminal on the street renders \$200,000 in damage on victims in society. When some more Willie Horton's commit violent crimes because there was no place to keep them locked up who would have been incarcerated had this supplemental passed, no one—including the veterans—will take credit for urging opposition to this bill.

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. HUGHES. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the gentleman from Iowa on a very, very fine statement. He does an outstanding job as chairman of this important subcommittee. I want to commend him.

I also want to congratulate the chairman of the full committee, the gentleman from Mississippi [JAMIE WHITTEN], for navigating a lot of minefields in what I know was a very, very difficult conference, he and SEN. CONTE, the gentleman from Massachusetts.

But I want to tell you I am really disheartened by what came out of the conference with regard to drug money.

The gentleman from Iowa says drugs are the No. 1 priority in this country except, I say to the chairman, in this House and in the Congress. It apparently is not the No. 1 priority.

I have heard my colleagues get up and say we have won the war in this conference, the House won the war.

Well, the House had a total of \$821 million in there for drug enforcement and we are back to \$75 million. If that is winning the war, then I do not want to be involved in that kind of a war because we have been overwhelmed, our flanks have been overrun, they have taken prisoners, we have retreated, we are down to \$75 million.

I say to the chairman: Are we saying in this conference report that drug en-

forcement is as important as building a replacement telescope at a cost of \$37.5 million? Is that what we are saying?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Well, obviously there are 15 things that some people thought were more dire emergency than winning the war on drugs. But, with the persistence of the chairman, fighting crime and illegal drugs are included, at least, for the first time, we have a commitment that drugs are going to be treated at least on an equal basis with other emergencies. The administration thought paying the Contras mustering out pay was such an emergency that it should be passed first and separately from a veterans supplement and they did not want any drug supplemental. Thus they requested more money for the United Nations, of which \$107 million in outlays is not offset. Then others considered other items more important.

Mr. HUGHES. Well, there is a drug epidemic in this country. Our neighborhoods are burning while we are fiddling. While \$75 million is certainly going to be an assist, particularly the way the gentleman has crafted the language so that we can leverage the funding, the fact of the matter is we are operating in the margin. We are deficient in every program on the enforcement side as well as on the demand reduction side, directed to substance abuse in this country. It is disgraceful.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Well, the fact of the matter is the administration and the Congress has not in the past been committed to winning the war on drugs, this Government should not do what it did in Vietnam and just respond with half measures restricted to defending and halfway do it for 8 or 9 years and then give up.

Either we should get in there with a commitment to win the war on drugs or else acknowledge that we are not going to.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I yield to my chairman, the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to say to my friend, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HUGHES], and nobody is a better Member of Congress than he, that you cannot judge what you do by how much money you appropriate. We have got a plan which is supposed to come up September 1. What we have here is a beginning. It was not recommended to us by the President. In fact, a veto has been threatened from the very first because we had money for this problem in the supplemental.

What we have done here is try to handle it, get a start. May I say that in these vacated military facilities, we

call on them to use them, and have CCC-type camps for those folks suffering from drugs; we are trying to save a generation.

We have named a czar and all he can do as of now is issue news releases and make speeches until September 1. What we have done is make a concrete move and identify specific things that lead to doing something, and we did it on our own.

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. HUGHES. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, with all due respect to our chairman, we do not have to wait, we do not have to have to wait for Chairman BENNETT to come back to this Congress and to the White House with a plan.

Mr. WHITTEN. Regardless of what is in the plan, we have funds in this bill.

Mr. HUGHES. But the fact of the matter is we presently are cutting youngsters loose, five and six times, because we do not have places to house them and judges have to decide whether to send them back to the same neighborhoods or to send them to prison. That is the only option. We have a program, the Foreign Cooperative Investigative Program overseas that is so shallow that we are doing pittance in other countries who try to deal with trafficking problems overseas because we are short on resources.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Let me end the discussion here on my part.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I yield to my chairman, the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. I thank the gentleman for yielding further.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out what is in this bill. There are adequate funds to initiate plans to acquire available military facilities for use as prisons, or, as proposed in H.R. 1591—which I introduced and which is pending—civilian conservation corps-type camps for drug offenders.

Funds are also to be used for other purposes.

This is a start, and you have to start before you can finish. And we have started on our own.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I want to take my time back and conclude this from my part.

What we have done here is to leverage this money.

When this bill started out, the administration was opposed to any money to enhance and speed up the war on drugs even though at the same time the President is out making speeches saying he supports more money. At least now the country is aware of what is going on. We have

people in the administration and we have some people in Congress who talk one way and act another.

At least now maybe we are on to a policy where we speak loudly and carry a big stick instead of the past policy of speaking loudly and carrying a very small stick and that is the policy we have had in the administration and to large extent in Congress.

So what we need now is to take this bill as a commitment. We have a commitment which probably equals a \$550 million increase in annual programs because it is leveraged to fund the first 100 days of such an annual program.

We will have to further fund it later. But they can get started. For the first time they have the authority, and the chairman insisted on this, they have the authority to go ahead to use this to initiate these programs even though they are not front loaded, and they are just a part of what the President has in speeches said he is for. They can take the preliminary steps necessary to hire more agents, to build those field offices down there on the Mexican border, to initiate probably eight persons, to use closed military bases and to interface computers so the various agencies can coordinate their activities.

So we need to do this.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time. I think we have heard enough here.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR].

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I listened to all the other debate and I did not complain. But I do want to complain about a provision that the Senate insisted on in this conference report, which is legislation in an appropriation bill. It was stricken when the bill passed the House. We have no recourse in this legislation, in this conference report, to deal with what is manifestly a contravention of House rules providing legislation in an appropriation bill. In this instance it is the direction to the FAA to install and use explosive-detection equipment and require airlines to buy it, pay for it, install it and operate it.

□ 1100

The House Committee on Public Works and Transportation and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs have reported comprehensive terrorism countermeasure legislation. We are ready to bring that legislation to the floor. Part of that bill deals with this very issue of explosive detection devices with a very different approach into how the money should be raised to pay for those detection devices.

It is unconscionable that the Senate sent this take-it-or-leave-it proposition to the House, when the House had already clearly spoken that this lan-

guage was not to be included in an appropriation bill. Then, I might add, on top of that, they put a little frosting on the cake with an additional \$400,000 funding for an airport in West Virginia. Now that is just unreasonable. It goes beyond the bounds.

We have kept such funding projects out of the House legislation. The Senate comes around and puts this very unwise and unworkable approach and unfair approach into the legislation.

If this legislation stands, air travelers will be paying twice for security: paying once in the airline ticket tax, part of that tax goes to security. If this stands, and I hope it will not when we pass our legislation, they will be paying a second time in an airport ticket surcharge which I think is unreasonable.

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OBERSTAR. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I want to associate myself with the gentleman from Minnesota's remarks, at least insofar as it relates to the procedure which is being employed here.

As the gentleman knows, we have a disagreement on how the devices should be funded, but I think it is absolutely inappropriate in this case that we are seeing another example of legislating the appropriation bill. It is clearly within our purview and our responsibility to deal with this. We are dealing with it in the authorizing committee, and it is unconscionable that we are dealing with it in this fashion at this time.

We may disagree on the ultimate result. We certainly agree this is not appropriate procedure.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his support.

The legislative committees worked diligently, held hearings both in the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Public Works and Transportation and worked out the legislation, and brought a bill to the floor expeditiously. This provision should be dropped.

I thank the chairman for defending the House position in conference.

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, amendment No. 133 of the general provisions of the conference report to H.R. 2072, the emergency supplemental appropriations bill, was added on the Senate side and subsequently modified in conference.

Its original purpose was to aid HUD Secretary Kemp and the millions of law-abiding tenants of public housing to rid their developments and neighborhoods of drugs. It told Secretary Kemp to review local statutes on drug-related evictions and, if those statutes guaranteed due process to residents as well as landlords, told Secretary Kemp to waive a cumbersome first layer of bureaucracy required of public housing authorities in such circumstances.

As my colleagues know, Secretary Kemp has been in the forefront of the drug fight and is currently making due process determinations in all 50 States and has granted waivers of this cumbersome HUD lease-grievance procedure for a number of jurisdictions. These tenants are consistent in their pleading for action on behalf of the Government to remove these burdensome administrative procedures which allow drug dealers to lengthen victimization of public housing tenants. I strongly support Secretary Kemp's efforts, and so do most public housing tenants. They are tired of being the victims of the drug trade, where they are constantly exposed to murder, violence, and other forms of crime.

Unfortunately, the modification of the general provisions of the conference report—section 404(b)—has the effect of tying Secretary Kemp's hands. It is a garbled provision which refers to "tenants of public housing authority employees." It goes on to prohibit evictions of drug dealing households in public housing if not all household members are involved in such illicit activity. This will deal a devastating blow not to drug traffickers but to those it is intended to protect—the innocent neighbors and tenants who must continue to be victimized by drug dealers.

Residents of public housing are perhaps among the most victimized and terrorized persons in the drug wars. They want the crack dealers out. But we can't have it both ways. Either we rid public housing of these terrorists who threaten everyone else, or we continue to watch shootings and drug overdoses on the nightly news.

Although I am certain that those proposing this modification do not intend for this language to in any way overrule any provision of the 1988 Anti-Drug Abuse Act, that should be made clear. Unfortunately, their drafting may not adequately reflect this. I believe section 404 was written hastily and needs technical corrections so that HUD can continue its efforts with local public housing authorities and residents to take back their communities. I urge my colleagues on the appropriations committee to take corrective action on this language in the fiscal year 1990 HUD appropriations bill.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MFUME). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 318, nays 6, not voting 108, as follows:

[Roll No. 107]

YEAS—318

Ackerman	Gilman	Miller (CA)
Akaka	Gingrich	Miller (OH)
Alexander	Glickman	Miller (WA)
Anderson	Gonzalez	Mineta
Andrews	Goodling	Moakley
Annunzio	Gordon	Mollohan
Anthony	Goss	Montgomery
Applegate	Gradison	Morrison (WA)
Archer	Grandy	Mrazek
Atkins	Grant	Murtha
AuCoin	Gray	Nagle
Baker	Green	Natcher
Ballenger	Gunderson	Neal (MA)
Bateman	Hamilton	Neal (NC)
Bennett	Hammerschmidt	Nowak
Bentley	Hancock	Oaker
Bereuter	Harris	Oberstar
Berman	Hastert	Obey
Bevill	Hayes (IL)	Olin
Bilbray	Hayes (LA)	Owens (NY)
Billirakis	Hefley	Owens (UT)
Bliley	Hefner	Oxley
Boggs	Herger	Packard
Bonior	Hertel	Pallone
Brennan	Hiler	Panetta
Brooks	Hoagland	Parker
Browder	Hochbrueckner	Pashayan
Brown (CA)	Holloway	Patterson
Bruce	Hopkins	Paxon
Buechner	Houghton	Payne (NJ)
Bunning	Hoyer	Penny
Burton	Hubbard	Perkins
Bustamante	Hughes	Petri
Byron	Hunter	Pickle
Callahan	Hutto	Poshard
Campbell (CO)	Hyde	Rahall
Cardin	Inhofe	Ravenel
Carper	Ireland	Ray
Carr	Jacobs	Regula
Chandler	James	Rhodes
Clarke	Johnson (SD)	Richardson
Clement	Johnston	Ritter
Clinger	Jones (GA)	Roberts
Coble	Jones (NC)	Robinson
Coleman (MO)	Jontz	Rogers
Coleman (TX)	Kanjorski	Rohrabacher
Combest	Kasich	Roukema
Conte	Kastenmeier	Rowland (CT)
Conyers	Kennelly	Roybal
Cooper	Kildee	Sabo
Costello	Klecza	Saiki
Coughlin	Kolbe	Sangmeister
Coyne	Kostmayer	Sarpalius
Crockett	Kyl	Savage
Darden	LaFalce	Sawyer
Davis	Lagomarsino	Saxton
de la Garza	Lancaster	Schaefer
DeFazio	Laughlin	Scheuer
DeLay	Leath (TX)	Schiff
Dellums	Lehman (CA)	Schneider
Derrick	Lehman (FL)	Schnette
DeWine	Leland	Schulze
Dickinson	Levin (MI)	Sharp
Dicks	Levine (CA)	Shaw
Dingell	Lewis (CA)	Shays
Dorgan (ND)	Lewis (FL)	Shumway
Douglas	Lewis (GA)	Shuster
Dreier	Lightfoot	Sikorski
Duncan	Livingston	Skaggs
Durbin	Lloyd	Skeen
Dwyer	Long	Skelton
Dyson	Lowery (CA)	Slattery
Edwards (OK)	Lowey (NY)	Slaughter (NY)
Emerson	Lukens, Donald	Slaughter (VA)
Engel	Machtley	Smith (IA)
English	Manton	Smith (MS)
Erdreich	Markey	Smith (NE)
Espy	Martin (NY)	Smith (NJ)
Evans	Mavroules	Smith (TX)
Fawell	McCloskey	Smith (VT)
Fazio	McCrery	Smith, Robert
Feighan	McCurdy	(NH)
Fish	McDade	Smith, Robert
Flake	McDermott	(OR)
Foglietta	McEwen	Snowe
Ford (MI)	McGrath	Solarz
Gallely	McHugh	Solomon
Gallo	McMillan (NC)	Spence
Gelderson	McMillen (MD)	Spratt
Gekas	McNulty	Staggers
Gephardt	Meyers	Stallings
Gibbons	Mfume	Stearns
Gillmor	Michel	Stokes

Studds	Valentine	Wheat
Stump	Vander Jagt	Whittaker
Sundquist	Vento	Whitten
Synar	Visclosky	Williams
Tallon	Volkmer	Wilson
Tanner	Vucanovich	Wise
Tauke	Walgren	Wolf
Tauzin	Walker	Wright
Thomas (GA)	Walsh	Wyden
Towns	Watkins	Wyllie
Trafficant	Waxman	Yates
Udall	Weber	Young (AK)
Unsoeld	Weiss	Young (FL)
Upton	Weldon	

NAYS—6

Campbell (CA)	Dannemeyer	Sensenbrenner
Cox	Hall (TX)	Stenholm

NOT VOTING—108

Armey	Garcia	Ortiz
Aspin	Gaydos	Parris
Barnard	Guarini	Payne (VA)
Bartlett	Hall (OH)	Pease
Barton	Hansen	Pelosi
Bates	Hatcher	Pickett
Beilenson	Hawkins	Porter
Boehlert	Henry	Price
Borski	Horton	Pursell
Bosco	Huckaby	Quillen
Boucher	Jenkins	Rangel
Boxer	Johnson (CT)	Ridge
Broomfield	Kaptur	Rinaldo
Brown (CO)	Kennedy	Roe
Bryant	Kolter	Rose
Chapman	Lantos	Rostenkowski
Clay	Leach (IA)	Roth
Collins	Lent	Rowland (GA)
Courter	Lipinski	Russo
Craig	Luken, Thomas	Schroeder
Crane	Madigan	Schumer
Dixon	Marlenee	Sisisky
Donnelly	Martin (IL)	Smith (FL)
Dornan (CA)	Martinez	Smith, Denny
Downey	Matsui	(OR)
Dymally	Mazzoli	Stangeland
Early	McCandless	Stark
Eckart	McCollum	Swift
Edwards (CA)	Molinari	Thomas (CA)
Fascell	Moody	Thomas (WY)
Fields	Moorhead	Torres
Flippo	Morella	Torricelli
Florio	Morrison (CT)	Traxler
Ford (TN)	Murphy	Wolpe
Frank	Myers	Yatron
Frenzel	Nelson	
Frost	Nielson	

□ 1123

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Downey for, with Mr. Crane against.
Mr. Nelson for, with Mr. Craig against.
Mrs. Martin of Illinois for, with Mr. Torricelli against.
Mr. Denny Smith for, Mr. Barnard against.

So the motion was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I asked for this 1 minute for the purpose of inquiring of the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT] the program for next week and the balance of the day knowing that we also have an official move to make with respect to an adjournment resolution.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHEL. I am happy to yield to the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT].

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL] for yielding.

First, I would say that the only matter left that may require a vote, although we hope it will not require a vote, is the Senate Concurrent Resolution 50 for adjournment for next week.

Mr. Speaker, we will then have three other unanimous-consent requests that have to do with adjournment here until next Monday and with the various calendars.

Then I would like to announce the program for next week.

On Monday the House will not meet, and there will not be legislative business.

On Tuesday we will have suspensions: H.R. 1199, Veterans Nurse Pay Act of 1989; H.R. 2557, to designate the "James J. Howard Veterans' Outpatient Clinic" in Brick Township, NJ; H.R. 2569, to designate the Aleda E. Lutz Department of Veterans' Affairs Medical Center in Saginaw, MI; H.R. 1334, to remove a limitation relating to the payment of pension to veterans furnished hospital care by the VA on a long-term basis; H.R. 1594, to extend most-favored-nation [MFN] status for Hungary for 5 years; H.R. 2467, 1988 Disaster Assistance Extension Act; H.R. 536, to allow claims against the United States for damages arising from certain negligent medical care provided members of the Armed Forces; H.R. 1048, Hate Crime Statistics Act; H.R. 2705, relating to Government contributions to the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program for 1990 or 1991; House Joint Resolution 281, to approve the designation of the Cordell Bank National Marine Sanctuary; House Joint Resolution 175, Palau Compact of Free Association Implementation Act; H.R. 2214, to ratify certain agreements relating to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations; and H.R. 2136, to limit the length of time an individual may be incarcerated for civil contempt in a child custody case in the D.C. Superior Court.

Mr. Speaker, those votes will be postponed until after debate on all suspensions on Tuesday.

Then, beginning on Wednesday, we will take up the emergency and water appropriations for fiscal year 1990. We will try to finish that. Of course it is subject to a rule. And following that we will resume consideration of H.R. 2655, the Foreign Assistance Act authorization for fiscal 1990 and 1991. It will be our intention to go late on Wednesday and try to complete as much of that act as we can. We will, however, try to finish by 6 o'clock on Thursday so that Members could plan

their weekend and then be able to leave Washington on Friday or Thursday evening.

I also would like to announce that the Members will have in their offices the proposed schedule for July and the first week of August. There will be a recess that extends through July 10. We will not have votes on July 10. We will then have votes each week in July, Tuesday through Thursday, and on Monday the 17th, Monday the 24th, Monday the 31st after 3 p.m. in the afternoon. We will aim at being able to leave for the August recess in the afternoon or night of August 4, which is a Friday.

Mr. Speaker, this calendar will be in the Members' offices today.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT].

Mr. Speaker, might I inquire again with respect to Monday? There will be no session Monday; is that not correct?

Mr. GEPHARDT. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL] is correct.

Mr. MICHEL. In addition, Mr. Speaker, noting that conference reports may be brought up at any time, does the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT] know if it is possible we might be considering the natural gas conference report sometime next week? It is my understanding that they are pretty near or probably will have agreement, and I am just curious.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I am told, although I do not have definitive information, that there is an agreement, and it well may be that that will be brought up next week.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished majority leader, and I think that concludes my questions.

MAKING IN ORDER ON TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1989 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUSINESS

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the District of Columbia business in order on Monday, June 26, 1989, be made in order on Tuesday, June 27, 1989.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MFUME). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT TO TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1989

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at noon on Tuesday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING CONDITIONAL RECESS OR ADJOURNMENT OF SENATE AND CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OF HOUSE OVER THE JULY 4TH HOLIDAY

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 50) providing for a conditional recess or adjournment of the Senate and a conditional adjournment of the House over the July 4th holiday, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 50

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate recesses or adjourns at the close of business on Thursday, June 22, 1989, Friday, June 23, 1989, Saturday, June 24, 1989, Sunday, June 25, 1989, Monday, June 26, 1989, Tuesday, June 27, 1989, Wednesday, June 28, 1989, Thursday, June 29, 1989, Friday, June 30, 1989, or Saturday, July 1, 1989, pursuant to a motion made by the Majority Leader, or his designee, in accordance with this resolution, it stand recessed or adjourned until 8:30 a.m. on Tuesday, July 11, 1989, or until 12 o'clock noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the House adjourns on Thursday, June 29, 1989, or Friday, June 30, 1989, pursuant to a motion made by the Majority Leader, or his designee, in accordance with this resolution, it stand adjourned until 12:00 o'clock noon on Monday, July 10, 1989, or until 12 o'clock noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this resolution, whichever occurs first.

Sec. 2. The Majority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the Senate and the Minority Leader of the House, shall notify the Members of the Senate and the House, respectively, to reassemble whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING MEMBER TO SIGN AND SUBMIT REQUESTS TO ADD NAMES OF MEMBERS TO LIST OF COSPONSORS ON H.R. 2273

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may be authorized to sign and submit requests to add the names of the following Members to the list of cosponsors on H.R. 2273: PETER H. KOSTMAYER, HENRY J. NOWAK, JAMES H. SCHEUER, BOB CARR, LEE H. HAMILTON, C. THOMAS McMILLEN of Maryland, AL SWIFT, FLOYD H. FLAKE, and WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY TO FILE REPORT ON H.R. 1048, HATE CRIMES STATISTICS ACT

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary have until midnight tonight, June 23, 1989, to file a report on the bill, H.R. 1048, the Hate Crimes Statistics Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

□ 1130

Mr. WALKER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I am told that the staff on our side knows nothing about this request. Is this something that has been cleared with the minority? We have not heard from the minority side on this.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, it is my understanding the minority has been consulted on this and has agreed to it. It is just a report on a bill, H.R. 1048, the Hate Crime Statistics Act, which was supported by the Republicans, and I think there is no objection whatsoever to it.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ON RESPECT FOR THE FLAG

(Mr. GEKAS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, later today I will be introducing a piece of legislation which will call for a constitutional amendment to raise the flag of our country to its proper place in the hearts and minds of all Americans. With due respect to the Supreme Court and its recent decision, the su-

preme will of the people of our country is that henceforth no flag raising will be met with anything except the full respect of the American people. If this legislation should pass, the flag of the United States no longer will be flown or desecrated without penalty, no longer will be burned without punishment, no longer will be desecrated in any way without the due enforcement of law. That is the will of the American people, and we in the Congress should heed that and proceed with a constitutional amendment or any statutory remedy that we can apply.

SUPREME COURT DECISION ON DESECRATION OF THE FLAG

(Ms. OAKAR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced a resolution that would acknowledge the sense of Congress that we are indeed outraged with the Supreme Court decision relating to the desecration of the American flag. I opposed that decision.

I think this Court is schizophrenic. Several days before, they take away the access to rights of women and minorities and then this so-called conservative Court, which is or is not, takes away I think what is something very, very sacred, the values of the American people.

I think people who desecrate the American flag maliciously or intentionally ought to be punished. My father was born on the 4th of July and I introduced that resolution in his memory because reverence for the American flag and what it symbolized was very cherished in my family.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained this morning because I had an important field hearing for the Select Committee on Aging on drug misuse in Montgomery County. Therefore, I missed rollcall vote No. 107.

Mr. Speaker, had I been here, I would have voted resoundingly yes.

APPOINTEES TO NATION'S MILITARY ACADEMIES FROM 31ST DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

(Mr. PAXON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAXON. Mr. Speaker, all too often in these Chambers we discuss what is wrong with America, our Nations problems, and sometimes it appears that our future may be rocky, indeed.

Just 2 days ago, this feeling was underscored when the Supreme Court issued what can only be termed an awful decision, saying that our flag, this flag, the very symbol of our Nation's strength and our values, could be desecrated.

Well, Mr. Speaker, today at my district office back in Williamsville, NY, there are gathered 11 young men and women who symbolize to me all that is right about America, and these talented young men and women, the next generation of leaders of this Nation, prove that America's future is strong indeed.

For these young men and women are my district's outstanding appointees to the U.S. military academies for the coming year.

These nominees are: Christina Ott, Williamsville; Timothy Hens, Hamburg; Rick Randazzo, East Amherst; Richard Allen, Mount Morris; Robert Mansell, Williamsville; Brian Lane, Getzville; Tom Kait, Angola; Chris Chilbert, Geneva; Matthew Zacher, Conesus; Christopher Bannister, Gainesville; and John Wieland, Elma.

By entering service to our Nation, these great men and women are making a tremendous sacrifice for their fellow Americans and, in a very real way, insuring a bright future for this flag and for this country.

ACTION IS NEEDED TO RESOLVE COAL CRISIS

(Mr. POSHARD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, it is time to end the impasse in the coalfields between the Pittston Coal Co. and the United Mine Workers of America.

This situation is offensive to working men and women across the country, who have joined unions to protect their safety on the job and standard of living at home.

The inability of Pittston to recognize legitimate bargaining demands by the United Mine Workers has now forced an emotionally charged situation to spread to coalfields across the country. That includes the mines and miners I represent in southern Illinois.

I stand ready to join my colleagues on the Coal Caucus and others in this House who are interested in bringing a satisfactory end to this logjam.

Coal provides 60 percent of our Nation's energy needs. The union and coal companies have settled two contracts in a row without the strike activity that was part and parcel of previous contracts.

We in this body should encourage peaceful resolution through negotiating channels before we end up regretting that we did not act sooner.

SUPPORT FOR THE DISASTER ASSISTANCE EXTENSION ACT

(Mr. DONALD E. "BUZ" LUKENS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DONALD E. "BUZ" LUKENS. Mr. Speaker, farmers in western Ohio are suffering from one of the worst one-two disaster punches Mother Nature could deliver. Last year, it was the devastating drought that caused millions of dollars worth of crop losses. This year, they have been hit with rains so heavy, many have not been able to even get their crop in the ground.

Last month, the House Agriculture Committee passed H.R. 2467, the Disaster Assistance Extension Act. This bill would extend benefits to those farmers hit by drought, hail, excessive moisture, and other natural disasters. I rise today in continued strong support of this legislation.

My district has some of the most productive land in the Nation. Ohio is proudly titled as a breadbasket State. It is indeed a sad sight to see this sector of American society, the backbone of this Nation continue to suffer.

I urge the speaker to bring this urgent legislation to the floor as soon as possible so that we can relieve the suffering of our Nation's farmers.

□ 1140

OPPOSITION TO EXPENDITURE TARGETS

(Mr. TALLON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TALLON. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to a proposal in Ways and Means to put expenditure targets on physician services. The promise of the implementation of the resource based relative value scale is being tainted by a provision that threatens to ration medical care.

A cap would result in only less costly medical services being rendered. Sicker and elderly patients could be turned away by doctors who try to stay within the limits of a cap. Rationing of health care is exactly contrary to the intent of Medicare as well as the Hippocratic oath.

TRAGIC INCIDENT WITH SISTER MARY MACKEY IN EL SALVADOR

(Mr. DREIER of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, what tragic news we got yesterday about the horrible attack which took place against Sister Mary Mackey in San Salvador. A bullet

came from a pickup truck and hit her in the head. The report is that she may lose an eye.

I would like to say, Mr. Speaker, that my prayers, along with those I know of others in this House, and my friend, the gentlewoman from Ohio, [Ms. OAKAR], expressed her concern, go to Sister Mackey and to the other nuns and those who are working in El Salvador.

I have to say, Mr. Speaker, that this horrible incident underscores the importance of an amendment which my colleague, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. McCOLLUM] and I are going to be offering next week to the Foreign Assistance Act designed specifically to provide important training to police forces within El Salvador which in the past has prevented these kinds of incidents and just may have been able to prevent this one had we not let the waiver expire on this very important training which will take place.

Our prayers are with Sister Mackey, and I hope very much that our colleagues will respond to their horrible incident by supporting our important amendment.

AFLATOXIN FOOD SAFETY ACT OF 1989

(Mr. JONTZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONTZ. Mr. Speaker, food safety is a concern not only of consumers, but also of those who produce the food for our Nation. This past week, I filed legislation to deal with one potential food safety issue which shows that farm and consumer groups can work together toward insuring the safety of our Nation's food supply.

The Aflatoxin Food Safety Act of 1989 would take several steps to prevent any threat to consumers from aflatoxin, a naturally occurring carcinogenic substance which has been detected in some of the corn affected by this past year's drought. The bill would standardize testing for aflatoxin to improve its accuracy, provide indemnification for farmers who find aflatoxin damaged corn, direct USDA to engage in research to prevent aflatoxin, and require testing of corn exports from our Nation to insure all customers receive a quality product.

Joining me in sponsoring this bill is the very capable Chair of our Wheat, Soybeans, and Feedgrains Committee, Mr. GLICKMAN of Kansas. The legislation has been endorsed by the National Corn Growers Association, the National Farmers Union, and Americans for Food Safety, a consumer group.

Mr. Speaker, food safety is an issue this Congress must address. I hope that the Aflatoxin Food Safety Act of 1989 helps us to meet our obligation to

the American people to insure them the safest food supply possible.

OUTRAGE AT SUPREME COURT'S DECISION ON FLAG BURNING

(Mr. STEARNS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to once again express my outrage over the Supreme Court's decision to allow American flagburning as political expression.

From Valley Forge to Vietnam, in every battlefield wherever American values have been attacked, the American flag has been the shining, eternal spirit of liberty.

To desecrate such a symbol is to desecrate the memory of the thousands of Americans who have sacrificed their lives to keep that banner flying, intact.

Since Americans have fought and died to defend the flag, any act of desecration of this proud symbol is offensive to Americans.

I have introduced legislation that incorporates the above and expresses the sense of Congress that the Supreme Court erred in its decision in Texas versus Johnson. I ask your support for this resolution.

The Supreme Court has voiced its opinion, now it is time for the body of the people to express its opinion.

WOUNDING OF SISTER MARY MACKEY IN EL SALVADOR

(Mr. BUSTAMANTE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BUSTAMANTE. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to yield to the gentlewoman from Ohio [Ms. OAKAR].

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Texas for yielding. I wanted to say I was grateful to hear my friend, the gentleman from California [Mr. DREIER], expressing his disbelief at the terrible assault on one of the nuns and missionaries in El Salvador.

I represented two of the missionaries who were killed some years ago in El Salvador. We were at least pleased to see the military who are responsible for those terrible actions put on trial and indeed convicted, and we think that that saved other lives. But this kind of an assault on people who are in El Salvador to help the poor is despicable, reprehensible, and I hope our Government will play a role, as it ultimately did in determining who killed the four American missionaries on this avenue. And I hope that we will express more outrage at this kind of an assault on innocent people, not only for Sister Mackey, but for the El Sal-

vadoran people who have their human rights violated every day of the week.

Again, I thank the gentleman from Texas for yielding.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, during part of the session of Thursday, June 22, I was absent due to emergency dental surgery and I missed several recorded votes. If I had been present, I would have voted as follows:

Rollcall No. 100—House Resolution 182—China resolution—I would have voted "aye."

Rollcall No. 101—Bereuter amendment—striking cargo preference language—I would have voted "aye."

Rollcall No. 102—Bereuter amendment as amended—allowing certain cargo preferences—I would have voted "aye."

Rollcall No. 103 was a quorum call.

Rollcall No. 104—Lewis amendment—assessing the progress of countries moving toward economic liberalization—I would have voted "aye."

Rollcall No. 105—Kostmayer amendment—gut international family planning restrictions—I would have voted "no."

FLAG BURNING CASE SPURS MOVE TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION

(Mr. RITTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, there is a difference between liberty and license and the Supreme Court stepped over the line this week.

Disparate elements of our society are woven together by threads—sometimes not as strong as we wish—that have been weakened by allowing the burning of our flag. The fragile social fabric that sustains freedom has been undermined by diminishing freedom's finest symbol.

By blurring the distinction between liberty and license, the Supreme Court is advocating "anything goes" freedom. Isn't it true that a part of America's problem with drugs—the tremendous demand for drugs and their use at all levels of society—stems from the breaking down of boundaries between freedom and license?

Our youth, our citizenry, will not respect limits imposed by society for its own protection when society's highest judicial body, the Supreme Court itself, cannot even impose limits on protecting the American flag.

Mr. Speaker, for those who fought and died in so many wars to preserve freedom, for all who served and serve our country, indeed for all who believe in America's great legacy of freedom, the Supreme Court's decision was a shocking stunning blow. To reverse

this decision, I have introduced a bill to amend the Constitution, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

□ 1150

HISPANIC SERVING INSTITUTIONS BILL AND CENSUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MFUME). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BUSTAMANTE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BUSTAMANTE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues the findings of a recent Census Bureau study that will have an important impact on many of their districts, and will undoubtedly shape our Nation's future in the global marketplace. In its first detailed estimates of minorities by State since its 1980 census count, the Census Bureau has reported that Hispanics are densely concentrated in a few of our fastest growing States and most populated cities. According to the Bureau's statistics, the city of Laredo in my district is the Nation's most Hispanic, 97.9 percent of its inhabitants are Hispanic. All throughout the Southwest and West similar clumping occurs. Of 17.5 million Hispanics in the United States almost 6 million live in California and another 3.6 million live in Texas. Elsewhere, New York and Florida each have more than 1 million residing in their States, with Illinois and New Jersey both nearing that number.

Knowledge of this population density will have a profound effect on how we address the needs of the Hispanic-American community. And how these needs are addressed will do more to determine the future health of the United States than most can imagine. On the shoulders of this vibrant and growing population rests our educational and economic strength as a nation.

Many hours are spent by our colleagues on this floor warning of the need to prepare our country for the economic demands of the coming century. The United States' preeminent position as economic leader in the world is being challenged all across the globe. No longer can we rest on our laurels and expect to remain the power we have become. The Pacific Rim countries are quickly becoming industrial and technological centers, while an impending European Common Market threatens to compete more forcefully with our export businesses. Unless we are willing to rise to these new challenges, our position of international leadership and our domestic standard of living will suffer.

Fortunately, we are beginning to realize that steps must be taken to ensure that we remain competitive in an increasingly technological world marketplace. The cornerstone of our

efforts to prepare for this battle is education. We understand that a high school education will no longer suffice for our needs. In Japan, high school students will graduate this year with an education equal to a college sophomore in the United States. It is clear that we must do more to funnel students through high school and into college where they can acquire the skills needed to become a part of our productive economy.

Recent statistics from the Census Bureau reveal that Hispanics are the fastest growing subpopulation in the United States. Between 1980 and 1985 their numbers have increased by over 22 percent. At this rate, Hispanics will be the country's most populous minority by the year 2020. It is these young Hispanics who will determine our Nation's fate. They will be our work force in the 21st century. They will be the consumers at our supermarkets and department stores. They will be the owners and board members of business ventures across the land. And they will be the taxpayers who fund America's defense and social needs. If they are strong and wise, our Nation will thrive; if they are weak and uneducated, we will decline.

Unless we act quickly to prepare these young men and women for the important roles they will be asked to fill, our changes for prosperity in the future are slim. Hispanic high school students have a much higher dropout rate than their white counterparts. They average much lower than the general population on standardized tests, and comprise a tiny fraction of doctoral candidates at our universities. In my own district, dropout rates are sometimes as high as 50 percent. If we don't do something to keep these students in school and help them pursue college educations, we are going to be depending on an unskilled army to defend us in a technological war.

I have introduced a bill in this Chamber that will begin us on this road of preparation for the future. H.R. 1561, the Hispanic-Serving Institutions of Higher Education Act of 1989 will create a pipeline between high school and college for young Hispanic students. Through this legislation a network would be formed of colleges and universities with at least a 25 percent Hispanic student population. This network will then be given funding to help member schools recruit and retain young Hispanic men and women. Such an effort is essential if we are to properly prepare for our future. And it must be made now.

But the task is not as difficult as it may seem. The high concentration of Hispanics in certain population centers hints at how effective a directed effort would be. Because Hispanics reside in such large numbers in cities like San Antonio, Los Angeles, New York, and San Diego, we know where

to focus our efforts. We do not need to paint with broad, wasteful strokes. Instead we can pinpoint our brushes in select areas without overlooking many needy people. This is the aim of the Hispanic-Serving Institutions of Higher Education Act. And it would be as cost efficient as it is effective.

It is not often that we are able to help a group of people so in need, with so much ease, and with so much benefit to our entire Nation. For their sake, and for the sake of our country's future, let's take advantage of the obvious implications found in the Census Bureau's report and invest in this legislative attempt to prepare for the future.

COLLAPSE OF COMMUNISM IN CHINA, POLAND, AND THE SOVIET UNION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House the gentleman from California [Mr. DREIER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, we have over the past several months seen almost all of the national news magazines printing headlines like this on their covers: "Collapse of Communism in China, Poland, the Soviet Union, the People Defy Their Leaders." Time, Newsweek, U.S. News, all the great publications, that great publication insight which we all get in our offices. A lot of publications are focusing attention on that. In fact it underscores the fact that we have seen the attention move away from Washington, DC. The world usually focuses on Washington, DC, the District of Columbia and the activities which we are involved in here. Now world attention is focused on these spots where democracy is on the move.

There is an interesting column which they carry every week, which I always like to read at the beginning of the week if I am lucky enough to get my magazine, U.S. News, delivered to my office on time, called "Washington Whispers." One would think that those of us in Congress are well aware of everything that goes on and would know in advance what the "Washington Whispers" column might be printing. But I often learn quite a bit from the U.S. News and World Report, "Washington Whispers."

This one deals specifically with the cover that I have been talking about, "Collapse of Communism." It is very interesting.

I read it especially in light of the fact that a couple of weeks ago I had the thrill of joining with a couple of my colleagues in observing the first election in over four decades take place in Poland.

I am going to read through this—maybe it is a little dated, this is actually the June 19 issue of U.S. News and

World Report. It is the lead item in the "Washington Whispers" column.

It says:

If there were Polish-style elections in other Communist-run countries, how would the party fare? Even worse in some places than in Poland, where Communist candidates won only an estimated 20 percent of last week's vote, say U.S. analysts surveyed by U.S. News. The experts believe that in neo-Stalinist Czechoslovakia and Romania, the party could get no more than 10 percent, that East German Communists would be lucky to outdo their Polish comrades and that even in Bulgaria, which has always been the most pro-Soviet of Moscow's allies, the party could count on no more than 30 percent.

□ 1200

The Communists' best chance seems to be the Hungarian Party's reform wing, which could win as much as 35 percent. Now it is clear that that reform is not Marxist leaning, and that is the reason they do as well as they predict here. The experts think that if Cubans were asked next week to choose Fidel: "sí or no," Castro might line up 60 percent—but if the opposition had time to organize, it could win by the same percentage. An even better example of the problems of holding free elections where dissent is banned in North Korea, whose veteran dictator Kim Il-song, could emerge on top because, as one scholar says, "It's like the last days of Stalin. North Koreans don't know alternatives exist."

Well, Mr. Speaker, it is clear that with this informational explosion as we have discussed here, that alternatives do exist and people throughout the world are learning about these alternatives. I am very pleased we were able to incorporate the Douglas amendment in the Foreign Assistance Act which calls for a plebiscite in Cuba, and I hope, very much, Mr. Speaker, that the world will recognize that the idea behind these Communist totalitarian regimes is clearly a failed one. We hope very much that we will see an opportunity for the kinds of elections which these analysts outlined for us in U.S. News and World Report will, in fact, take place.

INTRODUCING LEGISLATION TO PROTECT THE AMERICAN FLAG

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. EMERSON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, if we were to stand today and gaze at Fort McHenry under siege, would we feel the same swell of pride at the sight of the Stars and Stripes as that which prompted Francis Scott Key to pen the glorious words to our National Anthem? We would. But, after the Texas versus Johnson decision, the broad strips and bright stars are not so

gallantly streaming since flag burning and desecration has been given the nod by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The U.S. flag is, in and of itself, a symbol of all the freedoms which we as Americans enjoy everyday—the freedoms of speech, press, assembly, religion and so many more. Earlier this year I introduced a resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the flagrant and malicious desecration of the flag, and in response I have heard from many, many people in my district, and in fact from many people from across the Nation, who are outraged over the blatant desecration that the American flag has suffered in recent years.

I happen to believe that flagrant and public abuse of the flag should not be considered as symbolic speech under the first amendment, and such abuse should not be tolerated. I am pleased to offer an amendment to the U.S. Constitution declaring that desecration of the flag is prohibited. This amendment will also give enforcement powers to both the Federal and the State governments. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment to the Constitution.

Throughout history, the U.S. flag has been revered as the embodiment of the liberty and freedom which have become the hallmark of our Nation. This casual treatment of our Nation's most revered symbol is an affront not only to the flag, but to the ideals which stand behind it. It is an affront to the people who have served our great country in all capacities and exigencies, but especially to those who have fought and died for America.

I urge my colleagues to join me in sponsoring this resolution to set in motion the process of amending the Constitution to give protection to the flag, the embodiment, the entity which symbolizes our national ideals.

COMMUNITY LIFE AMENDMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. DANNEMEYER] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, one of the most eloquent statements of liberty ever penned was our own Declaration of Independence. We celebrate this document and its glorious message each Fourth of July. The declaration is the charter of our Nation, our founding document. The principles espoused therein are the core of our democracy and represent our collective civic faith.

Thomas Jefferson surmised the predicament of the colonies in these revolutionary terms:

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the Earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature

and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed ***.

Mr. Jefferson's formal recognition of God in connection with the rights of people, not sovereigns, was certainly unique. No nation had ever acknowledged that all men are created equal, let alone state that each has been endowed by their creator with individual, inalienable rights.

More significant for my purposes today is the injunction that, "to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." In the same breath, our national charter has listed that we not only have rights that no government can take away, but that our constitutional Government was instituted to secure these rights.

The declaration continues that:

Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter it.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues a short history of a government that has become destructive to certain of these ends as stated in our Declaration of Independence. In fact, the history I will detail is of a government that has sought to deny the sole authority that has granted it legitimacy. I am speaking of how an unelected body, with the timid consent of the Congress of the United States, has disallowed through a series of judicial decisions the right of rising generations to formally acknowledge their creator.

The significance of this encroachment into the verity that has established our inalienable rights is that if a creator did not grant us these rights, then men must have. Meaning in practical terms: What men can grant, they can also take away. America was an experiment of inalienable rights, not transitory rights. And for our constitutional Government, established by this people, to become destructive to the authority that granted it its very existence is inimical to all reason and to all of the temporal privileges of our existence.

There are many ways I could begin this history of judicial turpitude. I could begin on a positive note by affirming the spiritual nature of our society. History is replete with facts detailing how the pursuit of religious freedom spawned the Original Thirteen Colonies. Mind you, I said in "the pursuit of religious freedom," not out

of fear for religion, was this Nation spawned.

I could discuss the faith of our Founding Fathers. That out of the 55 men who drafted the Constitution, all but three were orthodox members of one of the established Christian communions: approximately 29 Anglicans, 16 to 18 Calvinists, 2 Methodists, 2 Lutherans, 5 Roman Catholics, 1 lapsed Quaker, and sometime-Anglican, and one open deist.

It does no good for critics of our spiritual heritage to shrug off these facts to the times—as if to say, "what else would you expect them to profess in that day and age?" This criticism is no more substantive than claims that all people in the days of Jesus Christ were either Jews or Christians, or even that no spiritual consensus exists today. These critics are only dealing with perception and self-delusion.

I could also talk about the philosophical and legal traditions of men schooled in the Judeo-Christian ethic relied on by our Founding Fathers. Men like Algernon Sidney and John Locke, the French philosopher Montesquieu and William Blackstone, and Hugo Grotius.

Or I could recite all the many references to our creator in ancillary documents to our founding. Those such as the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 and all 50 State constitutions.

But I won't submit to this great temptation. I prefer instead to begin by cataloging the judicial decisions that have taken God out of the intellectual and civic realm of public schoolchildren. This removal has created an atmosphere of distrust and duplicity in the minds of kids toward their elders.

Children will not allow us to get away with a double message. If a belief in a creator is good enough for home and church, then it is certainly appropriate to recognize a creator in the school room. Relegating this recognition to its proper place is not enough to effectively influence the active minds of children who spend most of their days away from both home and church and in an environment that unhesitatingly proclaims that such instruction is antithetical to reasoned thought and intellectual stimulation.

The judicial activism of the Supreme Court began toward this end in 1962. The case of *Engel v. Vitale* (370 U.S. 421 (1962)) centered on a State-imposed and drafted prayer that was recited daily in the public schools of New York. The beginning of each day would begin with:

Almighty God, we acknowledge our dependence on Thee, and we beg Thy blessings upon us, our parents, our teachers, and our country.

The Court held that:

The constitutional prohibition against laws respecting an establishment of religion

must at least mean that in this country it is no part of the business of government to compose official prayers for any group of the American people to recite as a part of a religious program carried on by government.

And further, that the first amendment's,

Prohibition against governmental establishment of religion, as reinforced by the provisions of the 14th amendment, government in this country, be it State or Federal, is without power to prescribe by law any particular form of prayer which is to be used as an official prayer in carrying on any program of governmentally sponsored religious activity.

The nondenominational aspect of the regent's prayer did not persuade the Court to preclude it from application under the first amendment. Neither did the fact that student participation was strictly voluntary. Left unresolved was the issue of whether or not other issues such as student initiated voluntary prayers, reading the Bible in class, and posting the Ten Commandments were constitutional.

Only 1 year later, on June 17, 1963, the Court addressed these other concerns, directly and indirectly, in *Abington School District v. Schempp* (374 U.S. 203, 1963). Each morning at Abington Senior High School selected students would read 10 verses of the Holy Bible over the school's intercommunications system. The reading was followed by the recitation of the Lord's Prayer with all students being asked to stand and repeat the prayer in unison. The exercises were closed with a flag salute and the Pledge of Allegiance. Once again, participation in these activities was left to the discretion of the student and students could either refrain from participation in class or leave the room entirely until completion of the exercise.

In ruling against Abington school district, as with its forerunner *Engel*, the Court ruled that such exercises were a violation of the establishment clause as applied to the States under the 14th amendment. The majority arguments in both cases rested on the 14th amendment incorporating the establishment clause.

By 1980 the Court had worked its way up to denying the Ten Commandments to be posted on a school room wall. In *Stone versus Graham* the Court reviewed a case where a 1978 Kentucky statute required a copy of the Ten Commandments to be posted in each public school class room in the State.

Also to appear in small print following the last commandment was the wording:

The secular application of the Ten Commandments is clearly seen in its adoption as the fundamental legal code of western civilization and the common law of the United States.

A Kentucky trial court as well as the Kentucky Supreme Court upheld the statute as constitutional, but the U.S.

Supreme Court felt different. The Court held that:

The pre-eminent purpose for posting the Ten Commandments on school room walls is plainly religious in nature. The Ten Commandments is undeniably a sacred text in the Jewish and Christian faiths, and no legislative recitation of supposed secular purpose can blind us to that fact.

It is important to note that the language of the Court restricted the posting of the Ten Commandments even if Kentucky law did not require such a posting. Now-Chief Justice Rehnquist authored a dissenting opinion that held the statute as constitutional and that a secular legislative purpose was well-defined by the Kentucky Legislature.

A last major court decision I will mention concerned a Louisiana law passed by the State legislature in 1982 that stated that any time the theories of creation and evolution are taught, independent of each other, then the other theory must be taught as well.

Once again, the paragons of the establishment clause rose to the occasion. In a seven-to-two decision, the Court held in *Edwards versus Aguillard* that:

The act continues the battle William Jennings Bryan carried to his grave. The act's intended effect is to discredit evolution by counterbalancing its teaching at every turn with the teaching of creationism, a religious belief. The statute therefore is a law respecting a particular religious belief.

Justice Antonin Scalia called the court's reasoning embarrassing and argued that the Court should abandon the perilous task of trying to determine the subjective intent of legislators.

Mr. Speaker, what is crucial to understanding this series of major decisions, as well as various lesser related decisions, is that an activist Court has not only consistently refused to side with the merits of religious-based values, but it has also refused to consider true secular State interests in promoting a formal recognition of God in our public schools.

Well, I for one, have had enough of double-edged Supreme Court decisions that, on their surface, focus on limiting State mandates, but also serve as legal fodder to intimidate financially-strapped and time-constrained local school systems into docile submission.

I would now like to turn my attention to the reality of children refused a higher authority than man himself. Author David Barton has produced a book titled, "America: To Pray Or Not To Pray." Every Member's office should have received a copy of this book by now.

Mr. Barton got to wondering about the 1962 prayer decision and its correlation to various social indices. For instance, he compiled Government statistics on SAT scores, dropouts, teenage pregnancies, violent crime, alcohol consumption, birth rates, divorce,

unwed couples living together, and single parent households.

Now let me state up front that various factors could have led to the picture Mr. Barton's analysis paints. The welfare state, for instance, began its massive buildup in the early sixties. But let's get one thing clear: A picture is worth a thousand words, and what I am about to show you cannot be denied.

THE SAT SCORE CHART

The scholastic aptitude test is an academic test measuring the developed verbal and math reasoning skills of student's preparing to enter college. These results are widely used to gain admission to colleges and universities. The SAT has been administered to high school seniors since 1926. A scale was established in 1941 to allow comparison of the scores from year to year.

Notice the dramatic decline in scores at the time of the initial Court decisions prohibiting State-sponsored prayer. A high of 980 in 1963, down to the 1986 level of 905. My friends, this is not a picture of a trend. A trend would gradually slide downhill. This is a picture of an event.

THE SCHOOL DROPOUT CHART

The examination of school dropout rates is a difficult area of documentation. It is hard to track individual students to know if they have actually dropped out, have moved out of the State or country, or if they are suffering an extended sickness or serious injury.

The one aspect of school dropouts that is well documented in the number of students who take the general education development test, or the G.E.D. test. A G.E.D. certificate is available for those people who did not receive a high school diploma, but are able to prove that they have adequate and equivalent academic skills. The test has been used since 1918.

Once again notice how the chart goes ballistic after the 1962 and 1963 decisions. Also note the relatively flat plane of population growth.

TEENAGE PREGNANCIES

Lastly, let's look at pregnancies to unwed women between the ages of 15 and 19. There were other age groups to choose charts from, but this particular chart offers a poignant testimony to our social decline since 1962.

You can see the differential between population growth within these ages and total births and abortions. Figures were reported that 1 million adolescent girls become pregnant each year. Eighty percent of the teenage girls who are pregnant are unmarried. And the cost to the public of teenage pregnancies in 1985 alone was estimated at \$16½ billion.

Tell Mr. Barton that other factors are responsible for these tragedies. Tell him it is not enough social spend-

ing or social justice. Tell him it was the adverse effects of the Vietnam war or the television age. Just don't tell him 1962 and 1963 were not pivotal years in our existence. These pictures don't lie.

In my opinion, the only solution to nearly 3 decades of government by judiciary and the social ills that, at least, this rule has contributed to, is to allow local communities to send their school kids a clear message: rights come with responsibilities and those rights do not change with each new generation because God, the creator of those rights, decreed them inalienable.

We have seemingly entered a new era of thought regarding education. This is the day of public choice. And in this same spirit of public choice, I have introduced a bill I call the community life amendment that will allow the people to determine the civic efficacy of voluntary prayer and the teaching of the Judeo-Christian ethic.

The bill's language reads as follows:

SECTION 1. The right of the people to allow voluntary school prayer and the teaching of the Judeo-Christian ethic in public schools shall not be denied or abridged by the United States.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of section 1, the term "teaching of the Judeo-Christian ethic" shall include the Ten Commandments, and the creation of the earth as accepted in Judeo-Christian tradition.

SEC. 3. Section 1 shall not force the people to enact any statute against their will.

SEC. 4. Nothing in this amendment shall constitute an establishment of religion, nor shall this amendment permit any governmental or administrative authority to prescribe the form or content of any voluntary prayer.

Let me take this opportunity to define the terms of this amendment as well as offer some legislative intent.

The first thing I would like to point out is that this bill is not a school prayer amendment. It is not a religion in school amendment. It is not a Ten Commandments amendment. Nor is it a creation amendment. This truly is a community life amendment. Legislative jurisdiction is returned to the people to choose to reinforce to the fullest our inalienable rights, or to choose not to.

Section 3 of the amendment states explicitly, that section 1 shall not force the people to enact any statute against their will. This is not a school prayer amendment. It mandates little upon the States, local communities, and the people. It does do what all good constitutional amendments do, and that is to limit the scope of the Federal Government.

What is mandated is that if a community decides to pursue truly voluntary prayer in public school, then this amendment states that no Governmental or administrative authority shall prescribe the form or content of any prayer. That is what is mandated in keeping with a fair reading of the first amendment.

Well, what do I mean by voluntary prayer? Didn't the board of regents in the State of New York also say that their State-written prayer was voluntary?

I have just read section 4 of the amendment that holds unconstitutional any government-prescribed prayers. By voluntary, I mean that if a community decides that, first of all, they want a formal recognition of the Creator in their schools and, second, choose to allow this formal recognition in the form of vocal prayer, then this prayer must originate from a student, be extemporaneous, and unconstrained in form or content by any governmental or administrative authority. Local communities are left to decide regulations dictating a proper time and place to maintain academic order.

But, I have been asked, aren't kids now allowed to say silent prayers whenever they choose? And the answer is of course they are. The lords of lunacy in Washington have yet to figure a way to dictate the private thoughts of individuals. But what is not allowed is the formal recognition of God, by whatever name, in public school. Without this formal recognition, we are attempting to teach kids that they have been endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights, but for some strange reason, they are not allowed to recognize that fact in school, a place we have sent them by law to learn how to be responsible adults.

This has the same effect as telling a child that it is not good to steal when the child may actually be making a profit from stealing. Children need to be told that some authority, higher than man, has instructed him not to steal no matter the utility of the act. It is a wonder of our existence that most kids respond positively to rules of equal conduct as laid out by a higher authority. In fact, they respond much more positively to this instruction than they do rules handed down by adults who fail to practice what they preach.

But shouldn't we leave parents and churches to teach children these fundamental concepts? I have already explained the failing of limiting the scope of this formal recognition. Without it the public schools are left with teaching civics based on the authority of men. This is Humanism.

Humanism, by definition, will fail to effectively instruct kids that God is the source of their civic and personal liberties. Again, the moral relativism of Humanism will only adversely indoctrinate children by teaching them that utility is the standard whereby actions should be judged. Socialism, Communist, and authoritarian regimes have provided ample evidence of where moral relativism leads a nation.

I am also asked, why not compromise and pursue a policy that allows a time for silent prayer or meditation as well as comparative instruction about religions?

The community life amendment says nothing about religion or religions. It neither advances nor inhibits religion. There is nothing to compromise. The amendment simply allows public school children to formally recognize their Creator, by instruction in the Judeo-Christian ethic and by voluntary prayer, thereby instilling in them the importance of their inalienable rights as outlined in the declaration of independence.

Silent prayer or meditation may not formally recognize the Creator of inalienable rights and, hence, may not meet the defined secular legislative purpose. However, the amendment allows this nondescript form of recognition.

What we can expect if this amendment becomes law is that local school boards, under the direction of the people, will first have to establish whether or not they want to allow a formal recognition to take place. Second, they will have to decide whether they want vocal or silent voluntary prayer. If they decide in the affirmative, then they may choose to develop regulations governing the proper time and place for voluntary prayer as well as how the Judeo-Christian ethic will fit into their curriculum. Some local school boards may choose not to enact any governing regulations. However, academic order will be better served by some regulations.

Clearly though, regulations cannot preclude any student from offering a voluntary prayer.

Now let me turn my attention to section 2 of the amendment that defines the teaching of the Judeo-Christian ethic to include "the Ten Commandments and creation of the Earth as accepted in Judeo-Christian tradition."

These two items are specifically cited because the Supreme Court singled them out as points of contention. My amendment leaves to the discretion of local communities just how, if at all, they will choose to incorporate these teachings into curriculums.

It is common knowledge that the Judeo-Christian ethic is the cornerstone of American jurisprudence, the Ten Commandments at its core. We know that the first Four Commandments of the Ten regard our personal relationship with deity, while the remaining six regard man's dealing with man.

While the posting of the Ten Commandments would be allowed in schoolrooms if communities desired this posting, there is nothing in this amendment that would require wholesale instruction in the entire Ten Commandments. For instance, if a commu-

nity felt that instruction in the first Four Commandments was too sensitive by community standards, then a community could choose to limit the inclusion of the Ten Commandments—in curriculum—to instruction in the latter Six Commandments.

My point is that communities have flexibility under the provisions of this amendment—flexibility being a hallmark of a wise amendment. They can have all, some, or none of the teaching of the Judeo-Christian ethic as they independently choose.

The Divine creation of the Earth is also included among topics covered by the Judeo-Christian ethic. The inclusion of creation is intended to counter adverse Supreme Court decisions as well as support our Nation's claim that a Creator endowed us with inalienable rights. After all, what good would it do to teach kids about the divine origin of our human rights and then attempt to ignore or sidestep references to the Creator or the creative process.

This issue of creation need not be as contentious as some people try to make it. We do not need to pit creation versus evolution in open warfare. There need not be separate classes in creation or evolution. We can treat these topics as we treat others in society so as to set a mature example for our youth.

Just as sex education can be adequately taught in a biology class, within the discipline of biology, and just as the Judeo-Christian ethic can be taught in civics or history classes, within the confines of those disciplines, so too can the divine creation of the Earth be taught within the discipline of science. Communities have the discretion to teach these principles as they see fit within the confines of the Constitution.

Say a community chooses to include in its science curriculum the divine origins of the universe. Children could be instructed in scientific fact about the complexities that make up our environment. Let the kids decide whether or not an accident could have originated these complexities. Let the kids decide whether or not a faceless nature could wrought this life. A community may decide that they owe it to their children to pose the question of divine creation after a thorough presentation of the facts.

This approach is articulated in a reasonable and cogent analysis of the origins of our universe in a book titled, "Origins and Destiny", by Dr. Robert Gange of the Genesis Foundation. Dr. Gange is a practicing scientist in Princeton, NJ. Just as one example, Dr. Gange explains the complexity of our existence as in Earth's relationship to the Sun. He writes:

The Sun is 92.9 million miles away from the Earth, and yet its 12,000 degree surface temperature radiates precisely the correct amount of energy for the proper intensity

to reach this planet * * *. The Earth's diameter is 7,900 miles so that it intercepts one two-billionth of the total solar energy that reaches us. Yet if its diameter were slightly smaller or larger, we would either freeze or roast to death * * * and lest we take our thermal environment for granted, we might recall that the moon is only 293,000 miles away. Yet its surface temperature varies each lunar day from a high of 214 degrees above zero to a low of 243 degrees below zero!

Dr. Gange concludes of these type scientific facts:

This is a world of complex patterns harmoniously interacting so as to sustain themselves. Such patterns are never produced on our scale of observation by chance processes. We see them only produced by intelligence. Where is the empirical warrant for the faith that presupposes that lifeless particles first made a home for themselves [Earth], endowed themselves with a living awareness of their own existence [us], and then proceeded to build art museums, music halls, and bowling alleys? There [is] none!

We are a mature and rational people who also happen to have been endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights. The collective wisdom of the people as expressed in their representative local governments is more than adequate to handle the instruction authorized by the community life amendment.

Whether the issue is truly voluntary school prayer or instruction in the Judeo-Christian ethic, the civic mandate is self-evident. If the greater liberal Thomas Jefferson acknowledged our Creator in our country's founding document, then does there not exist a secular legislative purpose in the passage of the community life amendment—an amendment that simply allows communities across America to instill this knowledge in their kids if they so choose?

The time is right for this amendment.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. MYERS of Indiana (at the request of Mr. MICHEL), for today, on account of official business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. DREIER of California) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. RITTER, for 5 minutes today.

Mr. DREIER of California, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. EMERSON, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. GONZALEZ) to revise and

extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 60 minutes, on June 29.

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. DANNEMEYER) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. Goss, for 60 minutes, on June 28.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. DREIER of California) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. HOUGHTON.

Mrs. BENTLEY in two instances.

Mr. LEWIS of Florida.

Mr. SAXTON.

Mr. RHODES.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. GONZALEZ) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. ASPIN.

Mr. LELAND.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina.

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey.

Mr. LAFALCE.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table, and under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1250. An act to waive the application of chapter 11 of title 18, United States Code, to the extension of a certain loan to the United States Holocaust Memorial Council, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. ANNUNZIO, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a joint resolution of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.J. Res. 111. Joint resolution designating June 23, 1989, as "United States Coast Guard Auxiliary Day."

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ANNUNZIO, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on the following date present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

On June 21, 1989:

H.R. 881. An act to provide for restoration of the Federal trust relationship with, and assistance to, the Coquille Tribe of Indians and the individual members consisting of the Coquille Tribe of Indians, and for other purposes.

On June 22, 1989:

H.R. 2344. An act to authorize the transfer to the Republic of the Philippines of two excess naval vessels.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 36 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Tuesday, June 27, 1989.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1380. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a copy the annual animal welfare enforcement report; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1381. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112(b); to the Committee on foreign Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MONTGOMERY: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 901. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve programs for the recruitment and retention of health-care personnel of the Department of Veterans' Affairs, to extend certain expiring programs of that Department, and for other purposes with an amendment (Rept. 101-107). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ANDERSON: Committee on Public Works and Transportation. H.R. 2444. A bill to provide for the appointment of Adm. James B. Busey as Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes (Rept. 101-108). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BROOKS: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 1048. A bill to provide for the acquisition and publication of data about crimes that manifest prejudice based on race, religion, homosexuality or heterosexuality, or ethnicity; with amendments (Rept. 101-109). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

REPORTED BILLS SEQUENTIALLY REFERRED

Under clause 5 of rule X, bills and reports were delivered to the Clerk for printing, and bills referred as follows:

Mr. JONES of North Carolina: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. House Joint Resolution 281. Joint resolution to approve the designation of the Cordell Bank

National Marine Sanctuary, to disapprove a term of that designation, and to prohibit the exploration for, or the development or production of, oil, gas, or minerals in any area of that sanctuary; with an amendment; referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs for a period ending not later than June 26, 1989, for consideration of such provisions of the bill and amendment as fall within the jurisdiction of that committee pursuant to clause 1(1), rule X (Rept. 101-110, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota: H.R. 2746. A bill to provide for the payment by the Secretary of the Interior of undedicated receipts into the refuge revenue sharing fund; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. LaFALCE: H.R. 2747. A bill to amend the International Lending Supervision Act; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. EMERSON (for himself, Mr. McCURDY, Mr. SAXTON), and Mr. KANJORSKI:

H.J. Res. 324. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing the Congress and the States to prohibit the act of desecration of the flag of the United States and to set criminal penalties for that act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GEKAS: H.J. Res. 325. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing the Congress and the States to prohibit the act of desecration to the flag of the United States and to set criminal penalties for that act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HORTON: H.J. Res. 326. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing the Congress and the States to prohibit the act of desecration to the flag of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STOKES: H.J. Res. 327. Joint resolution designating September 1989 as "National Minority Health Awareness Month," and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service and Energy and Commerce.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 37: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
H.R. 520: Mr. SOLOMON.
H.R. 521: Mr. SOLOMON.
H.R. 522: Mr. SOLOMON.
H.R. 523: Mrs. SAIKI and Mr. SOLOMON.
H.R. 526: Mr. BUSTAMANTE.
H.R. 529: Mr. HUGHES and Mr. HAWKINS.
H.R. 530: Mr. HUGHES, Mr. HAWKINS, and Mr. CARPER.
H.R. 586: Mr. ROYBAL.
H.R. 638: Mr. LEHMAN of Florida.
H.R. 645: Mr. JAMES and Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado.

H.R. 720: Mr. GARCIA and Mr. GILMAN.
H.R. 774: Mr. MURPHY, Mr. DICKS, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. CARR, Mr. YATES, Mr. ESPY, Mr. FLORIO, and Mr. WALGREN.
H.R. 791: Mr. MACHTELEY and Mr. ENGEL.
H.R. 800: Mr. BRYANT and Mr. HAYES of Illinois.

H.R. 1000: Mr. COSTELLO.
H.R. 1117: Mr. PICKETT.
H.R. 1138: Mr. ASPIN.
H.R. 1181: Mr. CRAIG, Mr. ROE, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. HYDE.

H.R. 1295: Mr. GILMAN.
H.R. 1439: Mr. HAYES of Illinois.
H.R. 1540: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.
H.R. 1691: Mr. ENGEL and Mr. ROYBAL.
H.R. 1997: Mr. BARNARD and Mr. FORD of Tennessee.

H.R. 2170: Mr. NIELSON of Utah, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. ARMEY, and Mr. RHODES.

H.R. 2259: Mr. INHOPE and Mr. LAGOMARSINO.

H.R. 2273: Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. NOWAK, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. CARR, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. SWIFT, and Mr. FLAKE.

H.R. 2361: Mr. HUGHES and Mr. PRICE.
H.R. 2362: Mr. HUGHES and Mr. PRICE.
H.R. 2386: Mr. VENTO, Mr. RINALDO, and Mrs. COLLINS.

H.R. 2405: Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. KOSTMAYER, and Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 2414: Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. MARLENEE, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. SHUMWAY, Mr. HORTON, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, and Mr. LANCASTER.

H.R. 2547: Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. OWENS of New York.

H.R. 2561: Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. MOLINARI, and Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut.

H.R. 2585: Mr. RAVENEL.
H.R. 2596: Mr. SHARP, Mr. BOSCO, Mr. RINALDO, and Mr. FLORIO.

H.J. Res. 174: Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. FROST, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. HILER, Mr. HUCKABY, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PARKER, Mr. PETRI, Mr. SABO, Mr. SAVAGE, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. TAUKE, Mr. TAUZIN, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. VOLKMER, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. WALSH, Mr. YATRON, Mr. ARCHER, and Mr. SMITH of Mississippi.

H.J. Res. 227: Mr. GILMAN, Mr. VENTO, Mr. NOWAK, Mr. GRANDY, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. SLAUGHTER of Virginia, Mr. ANTHONY, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. DENNY SMITH.

H.J. Res. 257: Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. SABO, Mr. McEWEN, Mr. ATKINS, and Mr. WHEAT.

H.J. Res. 273: Mr. JENKINS, Mrs. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. CLEMENT, Mrs. LLOYD, and Mr. ACKERMAN.

H.J. Res. 277: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. ANTHONY, Mr. APPEGATE, Mr. ASPIN, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. BATES, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. BOUCHER, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. BUECHNER, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CLEMENT, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. COOPER, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. COURTER, Mr. COX, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. DICKS, Mr. DIXON, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. ECKART, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. ESPY, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. FRANK, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. GALLO, Mr. GARCIA,

Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. GOSS, Mr. GRANDY, Mr. GRAY, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. HAMMER-SCHMIDT, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HATCHER, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. HENRY, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. HOAGLAND, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. HOPKINS, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. HOYER, Mr. HUCKABY, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. HYDE, Mrs. JOHN-SON of Connecticut, Mr. JOHNSTON of Flori-da, Mr. JONES of Georgia, Mr. JONTZ, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. LaFALCE, Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mr. LEHMAN of Cali-fornia, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. LELAND, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LEVINE of Cali-fornia, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. LONG, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. McEWEN, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. MFUME, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. MINETA, Mr. MOODY, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. NAGLE, Mr. NEAL of Massachu-setts, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. OBEY, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. PAL-lone, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PARKER, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. POSHARD, Mr.

PRICE, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RA-venel, Mr. RHODES, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. ROE, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. ROSE, Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut, Mr. SABO, Mr. SAR-palius, Mr. SAVAGE, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. SISI-sky, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. DENNY SMITH, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. SMITH of Vermont, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. STOKES, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. TALLON, Mr. TANNER, Mr. TORRi-cell, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mrs. UN-soeld, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. VISLOSKEY, Mr. WALSH, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WEISS, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. WISE, Mr. WOLFE, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. CARPER, Mr. BROWDER, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. DER-rick, Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, Mr. GRANT, Mr. SCHUETTE, Mr. CARR, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CLARKE, Mr. FROST, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. MORRISON of Washing-ton, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. MYERS of Indiana, Mr. PACKARD, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. SANG-meister, Mr. SHAW, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. VANDER JAGT, and Mr. WILSON.

H.J. Res. 281: Mr. JONES of North Caroli-na, Mr. PRICE, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. ROSE, and Mr. NEAL of North Carolina.

H.J. Res. 307: Mrs. PATTERSON and Mr. RA-venel.

H. Con. Res. 117: Mr. HORTON, Mr. SARPA-lius, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. DE LUGO, and Mr. McNul-TY.

H. Res. 172: Mr. ARMEY, Mr. DeFAZIO, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, and Mr. MAZZOLI.

H. Res. 176: Mr. SHAW.

AMENDMENTS

Under clause 6 of rule XXIII, pro-posed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 2655

By Mr. OWENS of Utah:

—Page 509, strike out lines 11 through 24; redesignate subsections (c) through (e) of section 861 as subsections (b) through (d), respectively; page 510, line 11, strike out "(a) REQUIREMENT FOR REPORTS.—"; page 511, line 10, insert closing quotation marks and a period after the period; and strike out lines 11 through 17.